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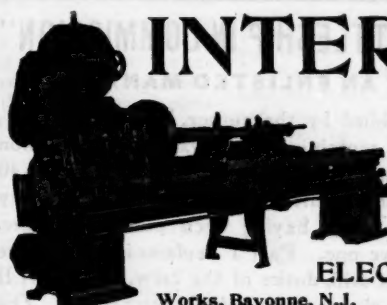
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An old seaman gunner of the Navy loaned to the U.S. sloop of war Portsmouth, a veteran of many deep sea cruises in ships like the Hartford, the Lancaster and the Juniata, visited the flagship Maine the other day. Association with militia sailors has robbed his speech of some of its idiom, but what he saw on the Maine revived it. "Do you know what I saw these steel box seamen do?" he asked. "Setting down to mess at tables set with crockery ware! In my time they spread a mess cloth between the guns and squatted on their hunkers around it. They eat with a case knife and fork. Our tools in old days were a sheath knife, which we carried attached to a lanyard around our necks, and a spoon which we brought with our small stores. Nearly every mess aboard that ship has a typewriter—the click of them is going all the time. In my day the ship writer copied the smooth log with a pen, and the yeoman did his work the same way, and the sailor wrote his letter to his sweetheart with a pencil. Why, even the captain of the Hlod and Jack of the Dust has a typewriter on which he makes his requisition and notes his expenditures. In the old days they served out salt-water soap and you scrubbed hammocks and washed clothes in cold salt water. Now, if you like, they have any kind of soap and fresh distilled hot water for scrub and wash clothes and baths. Think of that! In the old days we used to get under a hose in the head for a bath and a shipmate would pump water from the sea over you. They carry libraries, too, and a piano for the use of the men, and an organ for their church service. I heard the choir singing the 'Holy City,' and an old tar-pot playing the accompaniment. 'Holy City! Holy Smoke! And the holystone has disappeared from the men-o'-war altogether! There ain't any station bill like there used to be, no forecastle men, nor topmen, nor after-guard—men are stationed in the superstructure, in the turrets and at things like that. Well, it would make a seaman of the old-time green sick. It did me. Cooking done by steam. Ship cooks wearing cooks' uniform, too. However, that's right enough, but mess cooks dressed the same way is too much. There's lots of things improved, though. In the old days a man just shipped drew his uniform, his bag, hammock and small stores and they were charged to him. He began his service \$80 or \$100 in debt. Now the Government gives all these things and he starts clear of debt. In the old days he couldn't get leave ashore until he stood clear on the books. Nowadays a new recruit can line up with his watch for shore leave if he only signed articles the day before. They draw their clothes, too, with all the marks and rates on them and are fitted by a tailor. In the old days a sailor had to be able to sew and put these things on himself. They even draw knife lanyards. But they don't allow a man to work even a star on the top of his cap. We used to work them with silk in ours. As for being sailors, of course they're not. Why even men carrying seaman's rate couldn't pass a weather earren or bend a tripping line on to a t'gallant yard. As for bending stun'sail gear; why, they don't know what a stun'sail is. I'll tell you what they are; they're good gun pointers, but they wouldn't know how to reef off a side tackle for an old broadside gun. They're good machinists, too, but they wouldn't be able to rattle down nor set up rigging nor rig a fall for 'out and in boats.' The service has gone to hell altogether. There isn't a seaman among the young lot. They don't know what a boom cover is. Why, I saw sailors smoking cigarettes, and going ashore with an umbrella! They'll be wearing kid gloves next!"—and the old sailor shifted his quid and strayed off in disgust.

Had the Cuban Congress last winter authorized the increase of 2,000 in the Rural Guard, so earnestly recommended by President Palma, the present disorder in the island republic would probably not have occurred, or at least would have been far more easily suppressed. When

the outbreak began the guard, numbering in all only 3,000 officers and men, were widely scattered in small detachments, and the work of assembling them in commands of sufficient size to be effective has been extremely difficult. There is reason to fear that the discipline and efficiency of the guard have declined since the close of the American administration of Cuba, and it is reported that some of them have gone over to the enemies of the government. The civil strife which has arisen in the island will serve as a crucial test of the usefulness of the guard as a military organization, and their efficiency will be measured by the degree in which they uphold the discipline and working methods instituted by the officers of the United States Army, who organized and trained them. President Palma's confidence in the guard is shown by the fact that, in spite of the non-action of Congress, he issued an order, August 18, increasing the guard to 5,000 officers and men, with the expectation that his act will be approved by the legislative authorities. The Havana Post indorses the President's course, and remarks that the increase has come none too soon. "There is, unfortunately," the Post continues, "a dearth of competent educated officers, but the many volunteers of experience who are offering themselves for their country's service ought to supply enough material to fairly officer the extra regiment in an emergency. Adding a fourth regiment, too, ought to spur the ambition of the present officers, to some of whom it will undoubtedly mean promotion."

Inasmuch as Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., while serving as Chief of Staff, was instrumental in establishing the present system of military divisions and departments, it is not strange that he should resent the criticism passed upon that system by Major General Greely, commander of the Pacific Division, in his annual report, a synopsis of which we published last week. What purports to be an expression of General Chaffee's view of the matter is contained in the extract which follows from a Los Angeles despatch to the daily newspapers: "Fortunately there are few officers with General Greely's propensity for fingering into matters that would be better left alone. In the case of the San Francisco district the respective duties of Generals Funston and Greely were absolutely clear and prescribed by regulation. Certain matters General Funston would have to report to General Greely, but in the vital matter at the time—the disposal of troops—he was entirely independent. As General Greely was absent when the trouble occurred General Funston was, of course, in supreme command. And I know that he was quite competent to carry that responsibility, great as it was. It might as well be urged that the duties of a colonel and a general conflict in time of battle because both happen to be in command of the same territory. Under the present system, which, as I have said, is really constructed on a war footing, the duties of a department commander and division commander are distinct and automatic. In an emergency each commander would, of course, communicate with Washington, as might be done in time of battle, and as General Funston did last April. I cannot say whether the Secretary of War will give ear to General Greely's criticisms. If I had my way they would be discarded absolutely."

Some interesting information concerning the attack by the Russian Baltic fleet upon English fishing craft in the North Sea two years ago is presented in letters written by Mr. Politovsky, chief engineer of the fleet, to his wife, who is now publishing them in book form in London. These letters, which really form a diary of Admiral Rojestvensky's voyage from Libau to the Sea of Japan, where their author lost his life in the great battle, show that from the outset the Russians were haunted by constant dread of Japanese mines and torpedoboats. On a given night all hands slept fully dressed and with all guns loaded. At another time, on receipt of information that a suspicious three-masted craft had been seen, orders were issued to train every gun of the Russian fleet upon passing vessels. One night the Kamschatka reported that she was being beset on all sides by eight destroyers. At last came the attack upon the fishermen on the Dogger Bank: "At one o'clock this morning we beat to quarters, ships having been sighted ahead. We allowed them to approach within a short distance, and then let fly. * * * Words fail me to describe the disgraceful action that followed. The ships of our division were wrapped in one vast sheet of flame, an incessant roar rose from the guns, projectiles were whistling through the air. * * * A small fishing vessel was tossing helplessly on the sea! We saw her quite distinctly. * * * The unhappy vessel had been the target for the concentrated fire of our guns. The order to cease firing was given, but the firing continued unabated from the other ships, who, no doubt, sent the steamer to the bottom." It is evident from this testimony, given by a witness who is dead, that the monumental blunder of the Russians in the North Sea was due to panic.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, C.E., U.S.A., who has recently returned to Buffalo after spending several weeks on the Pacific coast, expresses himself as amazed at the rapid development of the West. "Back in the '80s," says Colonel Symons, in an interview published in the Buffalo Commercial, "about twenty-four years ago, I laid out a wagon route for the Government from a frontier military post called Camp Chelan to a place on the Northern Pacific Railroad called Ritzville. At that time Ritzville was the most desolate place named on the map. It consisted of two or three shacks located in what was

then regarded as an almost desert region. To-day Ritzville is the largest initial wheat shipping center in the world. The country all around Ritzville is one vast wheat field, and last year there was paid in Ritzville to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the enormous sum of \$500,000 as freight charges on wheat. That gives you an idea of what Ritzville is like to-day, a gem of a modern city in the midst of the greatest grain-growing country in the world, a rich city and a prosperous one. The business conditions on the Pacific slope are all that could be desired. Seattle is the largest city on the Coast since the San Francisco disaster. It is estimated that 25,000 residents of San Francisco went to Seattle after the earthquake and fire. They do things in Seattle, and they are doing them on a scale and at an expense that would appall Eastern communities. Yet it is all in the day's work out there."

The sporadic outbursts of violence in Russia can hardly be called a revolution in the proper sense, but giving them that name for lack of a better term it offers thus far no prospect of success near or remote. Those opposing the government are moved by no common sentiment other than of hostility to the Grand Dukes and the bureaucracy and in a lesser measure to the Czar; they show no unity of purpose, and are without definite aim, or rather each group of revolutionists appears to have a distinct purpose and the several purposes are irreconcilable. There is no leader and no group of leaders in whom the various promoters of discontent can unite. There is abundance of excitement and a constant display of violence in which the innocent suffer in the proportion of scores to the one official against whom assassination is directed and hundreds of the revolutionists and their sympathizers suffer death, imprisonment or exile where a single agent of the government is stricken down. Agitation and assassination promise indefinite continuance, and a correspondent informs the London Times that Russia is entering upon a period of internal ferment "compared with which all the disorder, pillaging, and assassination of the past few months will have the appearance of public order."

Press despatches tell a story which shows that when a robust American boy resolves to enter the U.S. Navy he will not allow ordinary obstacles to stand in his way. It appears that such a young man applied to Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., in charge of the Navy recruiting station, Pittsburg, and signified his desire to enlist. He was a bright young fellow and in perfect physical condition, except that he had six fingers on each hand. That barred him, and as pleasantly as possible the commander explained that under the rules of the Navy Department he could not be accepted. The lad was seemingly downcast, as he went away, and the commander thought no more of the matter until a few weeks later, when the young fellow walked into the recruiting station and again applied for enlistment. Removing the light wrappings from his hands, he proudly showed the scars, now nearly healed, where the superfluous digits had been removed. He had gone to the Homeopathic Hospital and had the fingers amputated. "They were always in the way, anyhow," he said. "As there was nothing else that stood in the way of the boy becoming a sailor if he desired he was accepted and the oath administered."

Major General Greely, from whose annual report as commander of the Pacific Division we quoted at length last week, believes that measures should be taken to fortify all the more important ports on the Pacific coast. He says: "The importance of the Pacific Ocean as a probable factor in the strategy of future wars would seem to indicate the necessity for fortifying in the most complete manner the few great harbors on this coast. As far as emplacements and armament are concerned, the coast forts are now in a satisfactory condition, but in the installation of searchlights, position-finder stations, communications and permanent fire-control systems this coast has been comparatively neglected. Temporary expedients have been resorted to and fire control and fire direction worked out in the best way practicable under the circumstances. It is understood that the Chief of Artillery is carrying out a comprehensive scheme, and that the various supply departments, whose duties are connected with the installation of systems of fire control communication, will carry out as quickly as money is available his recommendations."

Speaking of the recent transfer of colored troops from Fort Brown, Texas, the Savannah Press asks: "Why not send these troops to the Massachusetts Army posts? The people of the Bay State have always been loud in their protests against discrimination against the negro and have generally been ready to rally to his defense. It would seem that of all places the negro regiments would be least objectionable there. There is ample room for them there." Whether the people of Massachusetts would welcome the colored troops we shall not undertake to say, but the fact that there are no Infantry or Cavalry posts in the old Bay State makes the scheme impracticable. We are entirely confident, however, that if those troops were stationed in that State and got into trouble with civilians the people would refrain from demonstrations and threats of violence, and trust the orderly processes of law and justice to punish the wrong-doers. Certainly they would hardly condemn an entire battalion because of the misconduct of a few unruly members.

Lieutenant General Von Pelet-Narbonne, of the German army, in a lecture on the primary conditions for the success of cavalry in the next European war, which he recently delivered before the Berlin Military Society, reminded his hearers that the American Civil War is of special importance to students of cavalry operations. General Pelet-Narbonne attaches special importance to the cavalry raids in which both the Union and Confederate armies occasionally engaged, and is of the opinion that similar raids are perfectly feasible in European warfare. He also places a high estimate on the constant employment of dismounted fire in cavalry operations, and in this dismounted fighting, he contends, the Confederates were superior to the Federal troops. "The reason for this," he explains in a translation of his lecture in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, "lay in the fact that the Southern horsemen from their open-air life were mounted sharpshooters, excellently trained in the use of the rifle, but wholly unpracticed in the close-order movements of the attack as cavalry; the thickly wooded country, however, in which great battles were fought out, necessitated the mounted riflemen form of action if the cavalry were to be anything but mere lookers-on. No doubt, also, for the same reasons, it happened that fire-action was frequently employed when the occasion was unsuited for it, as when Stuart, dismounting his men to attack Buford's brigade in the Brandy Station battle, was placed in grave straits by the sudden appearance, in his rear, of a mounted brigade of the enemy. Against any other foe he would have paid dearly for his faulty tactics. In spite of the frequent employment of dismounted action, these horsemen had about them nothing of the character of mounted infantry. They looked upon themselves as cavalry, and proved that they were such by the excellent use they made of their sabers in various attacks carried by individual squadrons and regiments." What is said of the superiority of the Confederate cavalry is true of the early years of the war, but not of its close, when Sheridan accomplished wonders with his cavalry.

We are asked to give further information concerning the officers and men of the 3d U.S. Artillery lost in the wreck of the side-wheel steamer *San Francisco*, 3,000 tons, wrecked Dec. 24, 1853. Those of the Army lost were Major John Macrae Washington, 1st Lieut. Horace B. Field and 1st Lieut. Richard H. Smith, all of the 3d Artillery, and between 140 and 150 of the men of that regiment. The troops were commanded by Col. William Gates, of the 3d, who was afterward temporarily relieved of the command of the regiment by recommendation of the court ordered to inquire into the affair. The *San Francisco* left New York for San Francisco, via Cape Horn, Dec. 22, 1853; soon after ran into a heavy storm, or cyclone. At 9 a.m., Dec. 24, a huge wave swept everything from the upper deck, including the saloon, carrying overboard 175 persons, among them the soldiers, who had taken refuge there. The wife of Capt. George Taylor and the son of Colonel Gates were among those lost. The vessel was commanded by James T. Watkins, a most experienced seaman, and there were 740 souls aboard, including 300 soldiers. The brig *Napoleon*, which was too small a vessel to render assistance, carried news of the wreck to Boston, and three vessels went to the rescue and brought away the survivors, nearly 600 in all. The abandoned vessel was never heard from again. The ships which saved the passengers and crew taken off were the American ship *Antarctic*, the American bark *Kilby* and the British ship *Three Bells*. Lieut. L. Key Murray, U.S.N., who was a passenger on the *San Francisco*, during the storm and wreck set an example of heroism which was followed by all but a few dastardly souls. The boats of the vessel were swept away by the sea that came aboard and her fires were put out. She also sprang a leak. The soldiers and other passengers rendered important assistance, manning the pumps, throwing coal and heavy cargo overboard, etc.

Brigadier General Carter's criticism of the system and methods of administration which have grown up in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army under the present law has called out a spirited expression in defense of Quartermaster General Humphrey from the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, who, in the course of a despatch to that journal, says: "Since the advent of the present Quartermaster General, Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, more has been done toward decentralization than has been accomplished in many years. And from his views on the subject it is assumed that more will be done just as rapidly as the details of each problem can be worked out. As a soldier in the Civil War, as a line officer subsequent thereto, as post quartermaster and staff officer, in the subordinate grades, as chief quartermaster of the Santiago campaign and the relief expedition to China, as chief quartermaster of the division of the Philippines, General Humphrey has brought to the office he now holds the ripened experience of an active life. Coupled with this are his well-known ideas as to the needs of the line and the constant sympathy and support which characterize his efforts to improve their supplies. Constant vigilance to avoid exceeding appropriations is enjoined upon him, and as these appropriations are decreasing each year, while the demands thereon are increasing, it is only by detailed supervision that the object to be attained is accomplished. The needs of the Army in general and not that of a particular department is his guide, and if there is displayed the same loyalty in the support of his efforts as he gives unreservedly to the

needs of the Service, his stewardship will close with increased credit to those who now seem prone to assail the methods of the department he represents."

Who shall bell the cat, is now a problem which disturbs the advocates of international disarmament; and what is to be the basis of reduction is another. The standard of naval efficiency must first be determined and there is small prospect that naval experts will agree as to this. It cannot be determined by the number of ships, or even by a comparison of numbers by classes; nor will it answer to agree upon a pro rata reduction in naval budgets, for a dollar goes much further in one country than in another, and it is quite possible to jockey the expenditures by allowing free transportation over State roads for shipbuilding material, remitting duties, etc. Then there are values to be apportioned to docks, arsenals, mine fields, and numberless other things which go to make up the total of naval efficiency; how are these to be settled? As Engineering says: "The more one considers the matter, the more one realizes the impossibility of establishing a common standard of naval efficiency upon which the fleets of nations could be proportioned; even if we could say what is a fair allowance for the defense of the ever-varying interests—such as maritime commerce—that would need defense. Probably if a standard were created the attempt to enforce it would lead to a universal war within twelve months." It is on the expectation of such an agreement, adds our contemporary, that the Government hope to reduce British shipbuilding to a still lower ebb, and yet another battleship is to be eliminated from the program, bringing the total for next year to two, in place of the four originally considered necessary.

In an article deprecating the unjust discrimination against enlisted men of the Army and Navy by hotel keepers and proprietors of amusement places the *New Orleans Pacayune* makes the interesting suggestion that there would be fewer of such discriminations if our soldiers and sailors were provided with more becoming uniforms. "The military uniform," our contemporary goes on to say, "should make its wearer feel proud of his service and conscious that he is as well, if not better, garbed than civilians. In its desire to be strictly utilitarian the Government has uniformed its soldiers and marines in uniforms that are notoriously the shabbiest in the world. When a laboring man goes to a theater he will, if he be a self-respecting man, dress himself in his best clothes and endeavor to look as much like other people as possible. The soldier, on the contrary, is expected to appear in his working clothes and be a conspicuous mark in any assemblage for his shabby and unattractive appearance. Our soldiers and sailors are entitled to every consideration and civil treatment at the hands of the masses of the people, but the Government should see to it that the enlisted men of both Services are clothed in properly-fitting and attractive uniforms. The prevailing policy of making uniforms as inconspicuous and as plain as possible is a serious mistake, and it is a grave injustice to the enlisted men."

It will be of interest to the Navy to learn what the Navy Rifle team, in charge of Lieut. Harris Lanning, U.S.N., has been doing at Creedmoor during the last three weeks. The Navy squad of four officers—Lieut. Landenberger, Midshipmen Dortch, Wilcox and Dougherty—and twenty men have been camped right on the rifle range. Reveille has been sounded at 6 a.m. and by 8 o'clock the team has been on the firing line ready for their day's work. It is entirely due to the hard, persevering work and engaging personality of Lieutenant Lanning that the team has already achieved such a high state of efficiency. The National Guard authorities who have charge of the range at Creedmoor have done all in their power to help the team along, and life has been made as pleasant as possible under the circumstances. The Navy will undoubtedly have a very strong team in the National Match, and in a recent match held representing the National Match at Sea Girt between the Navy, Marine Corps and New York National teams the Navy came in first, beating New York by 39 points and the Marine Corps by 100 points. Considering New York has won the National Match for the last three years and has not been beaten for over eight years, this is a very praiseworthy act. The team left Creedmoor for Sea Girt on Aug. 25.

The rapid growth throughout the United States of interest in rifle shooting is an encouraging sign that the military responsibility resting upon the individual citizen is receiving the serious attention to which it is entitled. It is, moreover, an evidence that the bogey of "militarism," which gives such fright to a few timid and unthinking ones, has no terrors for those classes of young Americans who would naturally be the first to be called to the colors on the approach of war. The fact that the great body of American citizens of proper age for military service evince an increasing interest in qualifying themselves in the first and indispensable requisite for efficiency as soldiers is the nation's one compensation for the lack of a large standing army.

Bath has been selected as the Maine city in which Secretary Taft is to make his first political speech in the coming campaign. He will speak in Bath on Sept. 5, and will then return to Murray Bay, Can., where he will resume his vacation for a short time before taking fur-

ther part in the campaign. Political leaders are looking to Secretary Taft for the keynote of the Republican campaign in his Bath speech, and its delivery is awaited with much interest. It is expected that he will discuss the Panama Canal at length and defend the Isthmian Canal Commission for its employment of Chinese laborers on the canal. The use of the Chinese and the disregard for the eight-hour law on the Isthmus are two important points upon which organized labor is attacking the Administration, and as Secretary Taft has been an active champion of any sort of labor which can complete the canal, he is regarded as the logical defendant of the Administration's position.

Those deceive themselves who imagine that the establishment of a parliament in Persia is an advance toward popular government. As the demand for an assembly of notables does not come from the people, it is regarded by those well informed concerning Oriental affairs as merely a device on the part of the despotic Shah to interpose between the throne and his oppressed people a body who will sanction further and more oppressive taxation and aid him to obtain loans which Russia is no longer in a position to furnish, however well it may suit her purposes. Perhaps Germany or England may take advantage of the opportunity which offers to secure the influence at Teheran which Russia is likely to lose. Persia is reported to be in a state of ferment and what the result will be no man can prophesy, but it is hardly like to be in the direction of more liberal government unless foreign rule should succeed that of the Shah.

Col. C. A. Williams, 21st U.S. Inf., in temporary command of the Department of the Visayas, in recently reviewing the case of Pvts. Ylario Yumul and Engracio Yabut, 4th Co., Phil. Scouts, found guilty of sleeping on post, says: "No extenuating circumstances are set forth in the record, and yet for this offense, for which in time of war the death penalty may be imposed, the court sentences the accused merely to a forfeiture of \$5 per month for three months and confinement at hard labor for the same period. This action of the court is incomprehensible. Neither officers nor men who look thus lightly on this heinous offense could with any safety be entrusted with responsible service in time of danger. To avoid a total failure of the ends of justice, the sentence was approved July 17, 1906, and will be duly executed, the confinement portion at the station of the prisoner's company."

Forty enlisted men from various Army posts throughout the eastern part of the United States will be ordered to the War Department in Washington in a short time for instruction in taking finger prints and in photography, preparatory to carrying out the new identification system for the Army. It is the purpose of the Department to have at least one man at every post who is familiar with the finger print and photographic work. One squad of men has already been trained in this work. The men detailed to Washington will remain there for about a week.

Congressman Curtis, of Kansas, intends introducing a bill before Congress at the next session for the construction of a macadamized highway between Forts Leavenworth and Riley. Such a highway could be constructed, he says, by the prisoners now confined at Leavenworth at a comparatively small cost. The road, he thinks, would illustrate to the public in this section the value of a well-kept highway, and besides interesting it in the subject of good roads, would be of value also to troops marching to and from the maneuvers at Fort Riley. The distance between the two points is about 143 miles.

According to a report just received by the Navy Department from Commander Moore, the naval governor of Samoa, Samoans regard the government of the island by the United States as a guarantee of good crops and prosperity and on that account exert themselves but little in the cultivation of their farms. The report shows that there have been few crimes in Samoa and the number of schools has increased. Many roads have also been built and there has been an increase in the money realized from copra.

During July of this year 1,715 Civil War veterans on the United States pension rolls died. A report of the Pension Office shows that there are 664,738 veterans of the Civil War still living. At the present death rate it is estimated that in thirty-two years there will be no more Civil War pensioners. The total number of soldier pensions in July was 984,979. The entire loss to the roll for the month was 3,859, but the number was raised by applications so that the net loss was only 992.

The delay in the promotion of the several first lieutenants of Infantry from Lieut. C. B. Clark down is due to the fact that many examination papers must come from the Philippines. There is no hitch whatever, and as soon as the necessary papers are received the promotions will be officially announced. This, it is said, will be very shortly.

In reply to inquiries the War Department has informed the manufacturers of State uniforms that there is no authority of law for placing the United States coat-of-arms on either caps or buttons nor for the use of the letters "U.S." or the national coat-of-arms on the coat collar.

In reviewing the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Camp Connell, Samar, in the case of P.Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Gillmore, upon the charge "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War," of which he was found not guilty, Col. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., the reviewing authority, said: "The findings of the court are incomprehensible. The evidence throughout is conclusive in support of the spirit and substance of the allegations as set forth in the charge and specifications, and in view of these facts, which it is hardly attempted to deny, the reviewing authority is at a loss to understand the attitude, or moral point of view of the court, which finds not guilty of the first specification and of the charge, and whose finding of guilty with exceptions to the second, third and fourth specifications, constitutes, as regards these specifications, a finding of guilty as to the facts, but without attaching criminality thereto. How a soldier, and especially a post non-commissioned staff officer, can be guilty of associating publicly, to the extent testified, with a woman of notorious character, without being guilty of immorality, which is a scandal to the Service, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, it is impossible to understand. The approval of such findings would commit the military authorities to an acknowledgment of the propriety of the American troops adopting the above practices, which would result in the destruction of the social fabric by reason of their immorality. The court has shown in its action a lack of appreciation of G.O. No. 6, Philippines Division, Jan. 31, 1905, expressing the disapproval of the President of such immorality as that charged against the accused and practically proven and which G.O. should not only have deterred the accused from the conduct proven of keeping the native woman as a mistress, but should moreover have been in the minds of the court as a criterion and guide in weighing the evidence and making its findings. The findings and acquittal are disapproved. P.Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Gillmore has been ordered released from arrest and restored to duty."

In addition to the many improvements at the U.S. General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., ground is now being broken for the new post exchange and bowling alleys. This will be a large pebble-dash building, 73x120 feet, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The post exchange has grown into one of the established features of Fort Bayard, under the able management of Chaplain C. C. Bateman. Although established less than a year ago, it is reported to be doing a business of upwards of \$25,000 annually. Among improvements planned for the present fiscal year is the laying of 28,000 feet of cement or brick sidewalks and gutters to replace the rickety board walks now in use. A new dairy plant is also one of the improvements promised for the near future. There are now 120 head of Jerseys and Durhams in the dairy herd, which is one of the finest in the West. Major George E. Bushnell, Med. Dept., the commanding officer, and Capt. S. P. Vestal, the Q.M., have been active in promoting these improvements. Captain Vestal is now on a hunt for a larger water supply, and he has succeeded in locating a large underground flow in Cameron creek, a mile or so above the post. As soon as the supply is developed the water will be piped to the post. As soon as the water supply is thus increased Captain Vestal has in mind extensive improvements to the parade ground. The grounds are to be planted in trees, sowed in blue grass, and laid off into graveled walks, flower beds, etc.

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., who was with the Russian army as an observer during the campaign in Manchuria, has an article in the Journal of the Infantry Association, which contains much interesting information concerning the Circum-Baikal railroad over which Russia transported her troops to the front during the late war. Captain Cloman states that every detail of the construction and equipment of the trans-Siberian road had been under Japanese surveillance for years, and he is of the opinion that the Japanese did not believe it was possible for the Russians to complete the Circum-Baikal line within the probable duration of the war. "The fact that this was done," says the captain, "and that early in 1905 they were able to run fourteen pairs of trains per day, with a further claimed increase to twenty pairs in September, must have had a profound effect upon the negotiations that ended the war. The way in which reinforcements and supplies were conveyed across this gap in the early stages of the war while at the same time the Circum-Baikal link was rushed to completion in September, 1904, was a veritable triumph for Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, who had received his training on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The methods were essentially American and in reply to our congratulations on his success, he said: 'I can only answer you gentlemen as I do all others who speak thus kindly—'I learned my trade in America.'"

Med. Insp. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N., has an article on "Infectious Diseases in the Navy" in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, in which he points out that as regards the frequency of the occurrence of infectious diseases between ship and shore, there is a proportion of twenty-two to thirty-six per cent. in favor of the shore stations of the admissions and a proportion of eighteen to thirty-one per cent. of the time consumed, likewise, in favor of the shore stations. But while it must be frankly admitted that it is much easier to carry infection into any one of our shore stations than it is on board of a ship in commission, this is more than offset by the conditions of overcrowding aiding its spread after infection has once been introduced. "With reference to the numerical relation between the admission and the present strength," says Dr. Beyer, "it is found to be just twice as great on shore as it is afloat. This is ascribed to the sanitary control that is exercised on board-ship as compared to that on shore stations, owing to the fact that commanding officers of vessels are in more frequent consultations with and receive more often the advice and the recommendations of the medical officers under their command than do those in command of shore stations."

Capt. Harry L. Pettus, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who has seen service in the Philippines, is quoted by the New Orleans Times-Democrat as saying that lawless outbreaks like those which have recently occurred in the Island of Samar and the Island of Leyte are likely to occur at any time, and will probably continue for several years. The Times-Democrat makes this remark the text for an article

in which it insists that the question of disposing of the Philippines shall be submitted to a vote of the people. "Platform utterances upon this question," says our Southern contemporary, "must amount to something more hereafter than vague hints; they must be plain, direct and to the point. If the nation is to continue the colonial policy adhered to in the case of the Philippines, it should do so only with the express consent and approval of the American people. The precise question should be put to the voters of the country." Inasmuch, however, as the question of retaining the Philippines has really been an issue in two Presidential campaigns, in both of which it was decided in the affirmative, it is hard to see what there would be to gain in submitting it a third time.

Capt. J. R. Lindsay, Adjt., 13th U.S. Inf., some time ago raised the following question on a paragraph in the Army Regulations: "Par. 440 requires a parade to be held daily, 'not to be dispensed with except on urgent occasions.' Par. 202 apparently intends to prohibit them on Sundays, and the custom of the Service is not to hold them on Saturdays. Does 'parade' in this paragraph refer to the 'ceremony of parade,' and is the nature of the weather to be considered as an 'urgent occasion'?" The Acting Secretary of War replied as follows: "Par. 440, Army Regulations, construed in connection with Par. 202, Army Regulations, means that a parade is required to be held daily, except Sunday, unless, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the weather is so inclement, or other conditions are such as to make it impracticable; and that a parade will be held on Sunday, only when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, there is a special necessity for doing so. The word 'parade,' as used in Par. 440, Army Regulations, means the ceremony of parade as prescribed in the authorized drill regulations."

On Aug. 25 the steamer Goyaz sailed from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, for New York, thereby inaugurating the first steamship line owned by South American capital and connecting the United States and South America. The Lloyd-Brazilero Company, a corporation controlled by Brazilian capital, will operate this new line and will in a short time have several more steamers running between Brazil and New York, paying especial attention to the accommodation of passengers. The Goyaz will stop at Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, Para and Barbadoes. Brazil is very proud of this new enterprise, which is to connect the two parts of this continent under the subvention of the Government, and on her departure from Rio Janeiro ceremonies appropriate to the opening of the new line were held. Mr. Amaral, the Brazilian Chargé in Washington, will greet the steamer on her arrival in New York on Sept. 18, thus giving the recognition of the Brazilian Government to the completion of the first sailing of the new line.

The Canadian Military Gazette, criticising the proposed reduction of the British army, says: "It is true beyond dispute that, though a part of the British Empire, still, because we have no voice in the making of war, we are under no compulsion to furnish money and men to aid Britain in case of need. The Mother Country would not for a moment think of even attempting to lay Canada under contribution for such a purpose, but for all that the sentiment of our relation would just as surely bring us to her aid as it did in the South African war, and the greater her need the greater the measure of our assistance. If then British statesmen do anything to cripple the power of the British army, Canada is seriously affected, and that in a two-fold way. In the first place weakness invites aggression and makes war ten-fold more likely; in the second, war having broken out, heavier contribution is necessary in aid of an inadequate army."

Captain Houdlette, of the British merchantship Sierra, which arrived at Honolulu Aug. 28, reports a discovery which, if correct, may be a matter of concern to the United States naval authorities. It is to the effect that on Aug. 26 and 27 he encountered a remarkable northwest current, on the route between Hawaii and Australia, which threw his ship thirty miles out of her course in a single day. It is Captain Houdlette's belief that it was due to this current that the great Pacific liner Manchuria, which recently went ashore and is still stranded near Honolulu, met with her misfortune. Whether this mysterious current is permanent and, if so, whether it has developed any new conditions in the navigation of the Pacific, would seem to require the attention of the naval authorities.

G. Jarvis Bowens, the negro American consul at Guadaloupe, French West Indies, who made a report on rioting in the island which resulted in the sending of the gunboat Scorpion there early in May to protect American interests, has been removed from the consular service because of his action at that time. France had several warships near the island and was much aggrieved because the United States showed a doubt as to the ability of France to protect the interests of foreigners living in French colonies.

Masanao Hanihara, the second secretary of the Japanese Embassy, left Washington on Aug. 29 for Seattle, preparatory to sailing for Valdez and other Alaskan ports, where he will investigate the killing of Japanese seal fishermen by American Government agents and will attend the trial of the twelve Japanese held as prisoners on charges of seal poaching. The United States Government has placed a revenue cutter at Mr. Hanihara's disposal and will in every way facilitate his investigation.

It having been stated that blank cartridges were issued to the militia who were called out to assist the sheriff in the effort to prevent a lynching in Salisbury, N.C., on the night of August 6, it is in order to explain that such was not the fact. The Salisbury troops were supplied with multi-ball cartridges, though they did not fire a shot. Under the laws of North Carolina the militia cannot use force without the consent of the civil authority, and that the sheriff refused to grant.

On and after Sept. 1, 1906, the office of the Purchasing Commissary, U.S. Army, and Subsistence Superintendent, U.S. Army Transport Service, will be at the U.S. Army Supply Depots, 1006 North Point street, San Francisco, Cal. Major C. R. Krauthoff, U.S.A., is the Purchasing Commissary.

JAPANESE ARMY SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

Baron K. Takaki, Surgeon General (Reserve) of the Imperial Japanese navy, formerly director of the Medical Bureau of Japan, writes as follows in the Scientific American for Aug. 25:

"As a result of considerable experiment, I discovered that the food of the average Japanese soldier and sailor contained too much carbohydrate and too little nitrogenous material. Instead of containing one part of nitrogen to 15.5 parts of carbohydrate, as it nominally should have contained, the food of the Japanese army and navy comprised about one part of nitrogen to 18 to 28 parts of carbohydrates. After much opposition I succeeded in introducing a new regimen, in which a better proportion was observed. Kahke, or beri-beri, almost immediately disappeared, and has been practically unknown in the navy for twenty-two years."

"During the recent war the problem of serving rations was one of the most difficult with which we had to cope. Food was sent to the front under strict superintendence. Victuals were also bought in the field; but the utmost precautions were taken in the purchase for fear of poison. During the severe winter the men were observed to wrap their provision boxes in flannel and to strap them beneath their overcoats, in order to prevent the freezing of moist foods. Whenever rice was eaten it was previously cooked—a standing order. In the heat of summer a small amount of acetic acid was added to the rice or barley, in order to prevent its decomposition. Besides eating the rations which the commissary department supplied, the men were permitted to buy eatables, following, however, the strict letter of the regulations. No soldier was permitted to purchase directly from the natives. Saké was served by the medical officers to the amount of about two ounces. The men who cared nothing for saké were given sweets. In general, it may be said that the food supply was sufficiently distributed in accordance with the recommendations of the medical staff. Army surgeons inspected whatever was eaten, both before and after cooking. Rations were never served to fatigued men, because of the possible harm which might have been done. Unripe fruit was disbarred. Tea and tobacco were used in moderation as stimulants after hard marches."

"Extreme indeed were the precautions taken to supply potable water, and successful because they were extreme. Water was transported in special wagons drawn by four horses. A boiler cart drawn by one horse provided the necessary means of distillation. In addition the men were instructed to boil their drinking water in their provision pans, when they were unable to supply themselves from the boiled-water wagon of the company. At every mess each soldier filled his canteen with boiled water. Whenever a stream was resorted to, the men were instructed to take only the water in the center of the stream, so that the impurities which cling to the bank were avoided. Even this water was boiled."

"To the medical staff was assigned the duty of locating suitable water supplies along the line of march. Medical scouts were sent out to test wells and springs. If the water of a well was unfit to drink, a signpost was erected at the spot giving timely warning of the dangers that lurked in the well. If it were advisable to boil the water, a conspicuous notice was also posted. Guards were sometimes stationed about springs of impure water; for a weary, hot soldier, thirsting for a cool draft, is not apt to be over-careful in his selection of drinking water."

"Next in importance to good food and pure water comes the matter of bodily cleanliness. Clothes, shirts, blankets, and the like were washed with scrupulous care whenever the opportunity presented itself. The character of the clothing, too, received not a little attention. Too much clothing causes excessive perspiration, and is therefore injurious; too little clothing is manifestly a poor protective against cold. During rest or while on sentinel duty, the men were warmly clad. When undergoing much bodily exertion, they rid themselves of all that was superfluous."

"The overcoat was perhaps the Japanese soldier's most indispensable article of wearing apparel, serving him as it did not merely for keeping him warm, but also often as a bed. After a severe rain it was dried on reaching quarters. Shirts and socks were washed very frequently. In very cold weather the feet were swathed in bandages of flannel. Blisters are caused by stiff, unyielding shoes. For that reason the soldiers softened their boots, first by soaking them in water, and then by treating them with melted lard. Wet shoes were not allowed to dry quickly; they were bound in straw or cloth, and dried out gradually. When shoes and boots were so badly torn that they became useless, and no shoes were available, the men were instructed to bind their feet in dried grass or straw, and to cover this first wrapping with cloth. Straw shoes were also worn in such emergencies."

"Before a long march was undertaken, or before going into battle, the soldiers were made to bathe, to arrange shoes and socks properly, to repair broken strings and laces, and to fill their canteens with boiled water or tea. Cloths were disinfected at frequent intervals by special apparatus. During the march excessive drinking of water was forbidden, because thirst is thus not assuaged. Water was permitted only in quantities necessary for the preservation of bodily strength. The eating of ice or snow was likewise forbidden. In winter barracks the men were prone to use the Japanese charcoal pot. Inasmuch as there was much danger of asphyxiation, the use of these pots was sanctioned only when proper ventilation was possible. Summer insect pests, however, gave us more trouble than winter ventilation. In Korea and China flies are annoyingly numerous, and consequently a splendid means of carrying infectious diseases. We took special precautions to dispose of all refuse and manure, and succeeded in reducing the number of flies considerably. In order to guard against infection as much as possible, the soldiers were made to wash their hands before eating."

"The drinking of boiled water and the eating only of cooked food made typhoid, dysentery, and cholera almost an impossibility. To be sure, we did lose men by disease, but in all human history there has never been a record like ours. We established a record of four deaths from bullets to one from disease. In the Spanish-American war fourteen men died of preventable sickness to one man killed on the field of battle. The following gives a comparison of the mortality from disease per 1,000 men in the Japanese-Chinese war and the Japanese-Russian war:

"Japanese-Chinese war: Cholera.—Cases, 82.77; deaths, 50.86. Typhoid.—Cases, 37.14; deaths, 10.98. Malaria.—Cases, 102.58; deaths, 5.29.

"Japanese-Russian war: Cholera.—Cases, none; deaths, none. Typhoid.—Cases, 9.26; deaths, 5.16. Malaria.—Cases, 1.96; deaths, 0.07.

"Some difficulty was experienced from smallpox, prev-

alent to a certain extent among native Chinese and Koreans. Still, out of 347 cases only 33 resulted in death, due probably to the fact that the medical staff carefully inspected all houses and camp sites before their occupation by the troops. Of typhoid fever there were in all 9,722 cases, resulting in 4,073 deaths. Of dysentery there were 7,642 cases and 1,804 deaths. The actual number of officers who were killed outright was 1,657; of petty officers and soldiers, 41,562. The rate of instant death in the navy was 51 per cent., in the army 28 per cent. The discrepancy is due no doubt to the high explosives used in naval shells. To the strict medical precautions which were taken may be attributed the good health of the army and its comparative freedom from infectious diseases. Our invasion of Manchuria was an antiseptic invasion. Disinfecting apparatus played as big a part as cannon in our ultimate victory.

"This course of disinfection began even before the men set foot in Manchuria. Men who had the slightest taint of epidemic disease were rejected. The transports were disinfected and quarantined before and after they had disposed of their consignments of troops. Three quarantine stations were utilized. The main station was that of Ninoshima, where 6,000 men could be disinfected in twenty-four hours. The chief means of treatment were baths, steam sterilization, and steam mingled with formalin. Army medical officers were supplied with textbooks, which were used in the instruction of the men; and this instruction played just as important a part in their daily life as their drill. We had a surgically clean army, all but immune from disease; a body of men who fought well because they were physically perfect."

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

We commend to the attention of officers of the Regular Army who may have occasion to deal with the American volunteer the very sane and sensible observations upon his character and the role he plays in war, contained in the article in the September-October number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, by Major R. L. Bullard, 28th Inf., U.S.A. The virtues and the failings of the volunteer are intelligently considered and it is shown that a large factor in his efficiency, in the event of war, will be the way in which he is handled by officers. Of the volunteer, Major Bullard, speaking from experience, says enthusiastically:

"Patriotic? Hereon I need say no word. If he were not, he would be no soldier, for he is one of his own will."

"Brave? He does such deeds as this: A soldier of mine, single-handed and alone, without food and without drink, wounded, burned and bruised, for five whole days from the head of a cañon fought two companies of Aguinaldo's insurgents. He literally shot them to a standstill; he killed some thirty men, and being at last too weak and exhausted to stand, and unable longer to bear the stench of dead enemies about him, he crawled away, undiscovered. Dragging himself along, he saw a patrol of the enemy, and without need, of his own accord, opened another fight with these. His shots brought comrades to find him weakly but calmly sucking an orange beside the body of his last victim."

"Soldiering, the vocation of the professional, is the avocation of the volunteer. To the former it is the usual humdrum; to the latter, a well-spring of novelty; his enthusiasm bubbles and effervesces; he rushes headlong at the smallest things—all is so new to him. That is foolish, you will say. I answer, it works sometimes the most wonderful results. It may lead him into many absurdities; it is likely at any time to run him into a deed that electrifies the world. A little volunteer in the Philippines was constantly running out on wild-goose chases after every guerrilla and partisan he could hear of in the woods. He got himself greatly laughed at until one day he bagged the head of the whole insurrection, Aguinaldo himself."

"In war, of all things originality, new methods, are likely to prove the most successful, because the most unexpected. Military training is unfortunately too often synonymous with surrender of individuality and originality. Set methods, rigid uniformity are its rules, and both officers and enlisted men are apt to fall into the habit of using nothing else themselves and expecting nothing else from the enemy. Not so the volunteer. He is fresh from among a people whose originality, whose schemes and innovations keep the world dazzled. No traditions bind him, no set methods guide him; the circumstances and conditions of each case lead him. He is likely to be full of the most valuable originality and he is ever on the alert for the like in the enemy. To the trained, educated Regular officer I hope our country will continue to add the direct, original, fresh-minded citizen-soldier, the volunteer."

"His common error is to think too much of formal drill, to hold it the first, almost the whole thing in soldiering. He is wrong. It is not only not the first, it is almost the last. Before it come feeding, hygiene, supply, equipment, discipline, almost everything. Drill, as generally understood—for battle it has become almost as much of a fantasy as the lance and the saber."

"His main demoralization, his nightmare, his unconquerable aversion, the thing which he can never be brought to accept at all, is the unutterable system of reports and returns, the paper work, the red tape of officialdom. To the dogged resignation of the Regular in this matter he will never come. To his last day of service you may count that he will, if he can, evade or dodge, law, regulation and custom hereon. He regards the whole system as an outrage of authority, the devilish device of bigots and egotists in high places."

"His predominant vice as a soldier is his independence, the exclusive mastery of self to which he has always at home been used and which he is slow, very slow, to yield to military authority. His predominant virtue is his patriotism, his zeal, his readiness, his absolute anxiety to do something. To you who may command him in war I say, use these and again use them. They will cover every vice."

"When volunteers are gathered, you gather the intelligence and patriotism of the land. These are military assets of the very highest value. The commander who fails or neglects to use them is worse than a fool, he is a criminal."

Again Major Bullard says: "In aggressive campaign with an end in view and the purpose of his leaders understood, the volunteer is at his best. The world can show no greater labors and fatigues more unhesitatingly undertaken, more zealously pressed or uncompromisingly borne under heat and cold or in the deadly damp and miasms of forests and swamps. In preparation for an advance or attack, no man can do more manual labor or do it more willingly."

Even the over-weening self-confidence and conceit of

the volunteer is an element of strength when properly directed. For his instruction tactical principles, not systems of tactics, are needed. Also able personal leadership and a correct plan, for once in motion in battle the volunteer may be stopped or withdrawn, but not turned. On the defects of the volunteer it is not necessary to dwell, for they are well understood."

"Let the officer, Regular or volunteer, who would in case of a great war undertake the organization, training and leading of volunteers, measure himself. A great demand will be made upon him. To meet it he must bring besides knowledge, decision, resolution and bravery, an infinite tact and patience, a long-suffering and perseverance that will enable him to meet with unruffled temper the harassments, the daily frets and worries, most of them based on trifles or nothing at all, of handling inexperienced, touchy soldiers. Nor can ambition be his sole incentive. That cannot suffice. He must be stayed in his purposes by a stronger and nobler passion—patriotism."

On the subject of recruiting, Major Bullard makes these excellent suggestions:

"1st. For recruiting officers, volunteers are unsurpassed, incomparable for speed and effect; their spirit, their enthusiasm is the very contagion of enlistment. 2d. Fill up the old, do not recruit new regiments; a little leaven soon leavens the whole lump. 3d. Industrial conditions indicate classes and places where men suited for certain purposes should be found. Machine shops and factories furnish good artificers. Clerks, employees and laborers on great concerns, working under an overseer, yield ready obedience and are quickly available for duty after a short training under arms. Farmers make good cavalry and pioneers. These points were most clearly illustrated in the armies of the Confederacy, which generally had good cavalry and pioneers, indifferent infantry and wretched artillery."

"Worthy also of remembrance, as verified by experience, are the following:

"1st. Other things being equal, men who have been in the habit of giving orders, directing and controlling others, as managers of large concerns, overseers and foremen, will be the most quickly available and in the end probably the best officers and non-commissioned officers. Slave holders were the best and quickest made commanders in the Southern armies."

"2d. A large proportion of artillery is required for volunteer forces. The artillery preparation for their attack must be very thorough, as a check to their movement seems almost certain disaster.

"3d. It is useless to provide and load on an extensive equipment. A volunteer will hardly carry his mess outfit; he will carry his trenching tool only after two or three pitched battles, and his clothing bag never."

SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

The tests of submarine signals instituted by the U.S. Lighthouse Board have resulted successfully, and as a consequence the board has ordered equipments for ten lightships, with the understanding that five others are to have the apparatus installed upon them immediately, so that they can be taken over by the Government in due time. Orders have been issued to the Coast Survey to mark upon the charts all light vessels equipped with submarine signals; and notice has been sent to mariners that during storm and fog the signals will be rung, during the same time the fog whistle is blown. In short, the U.S. Government has formally adopted submarine signaling and has taken the necessary steps to put the system in operation from Portland to Cape Hatteras. Hereafter, all vessels, equipped with the receiving apparatus will be able to get position accurately in respect to the most important points on the Atlantic coast; and vessels not so equipped will be able to ascertain their proximity to these points more certainly than by the fog whistle, by reason of hearing the bell sounds through the sides of the ships. In the latter case, however, the matter of position will have to be guessed at, as is now the case with air signals. The Lighthouse Board tests were unusually searching, since they required the bells on five light vessels to be rung continuously night and day for sixty-two days. Nantucket Shoals light vessel bell was in operation 1,453 1-2 hours, and was stopped 7 1-2 hours. Sandy Hook light vessel bell was in operation 1,444 hours and 50 minutes; was stopped 19 hours and 10 minutes, 6 1-2 hours to change ships and 5 hours and 50 minutes to change bells. Fire Island light vessel bell was operated 1,450 hours and 28 minutes; was stopped 13 hours and 32 minutes. Boston light vessel bell was in operation 1,418 hours and 10 minutes; was stopped 45 hours and 50 minutes. During 38 hours and 40 minutes a spare bell was at hand, but was not used. Pollock Rip Shoals light vessel bell was in operation 1,427 hours and 40 minutes; was stopped 36 hours and 20 minutes, of which time 12 hours and 55 minutes was consumed in repairing ship's boilers or in overcoming the results of a collision. This was equal to two and one-half years' service, according to the highest number of hours that the fog whistle has been in operation on Sandy Hook light vessel; namely, 600 hours in one year. Moreover, there was no opportunity, such as is ordinarily afforded, to overhaul the mechanism of the bells between periods of ringing, thus keeping the bells in good condition. A bell was lowered over the side of a light-vessel, and was made to ring continuously until something gave out. The Canadian, British, German and French governments have all installed or are about to install the submarine signals and several of the principal lines of transatlantic steamers have adopted the equipment.

CROMWELL'S CAVALRY.

In an interesting article on "Cromwell's Cavalry" in the London Cavalry Journal, Brevet Major W. H. Greenly, D.S.O., of the 12th Lancers, says:

"The raw material was the best possible for cavalry: in the roadless state of the country, as it then was, it was no uncommon thing to ride fifty miles or more in one day on the same horse, and thus the recruits not only could all ride, but also, and equally important, all had some knowledge of horsemanship. The same causes, too, had led to a very useful stamp of horses for military purposes. It was these initial advantages that made it possible for Cromwell to train his cavalry to the degree of excellence which they attained in the extremely short time at his disposal. Similar advantages were enjoyed by the Confederate cavalry at the beginning of the American War of Secession in 1861, and resulted in making them so greatly superior to the Federals."

"Cromwell first began recruiting for his cavalry in January, 1642. He set to work in his own country, where he knew the men, and accepted none who were not of the

stamp which he felt to be necessary if he were quickly to convert them into cavalry capable of defeating the horsemen of the King. Thirty or forty, all volunteers, joined him at once; nearly all were of the yeoman class, stern, fanatic Puritans, who carried their Bibles in the same holsters as their pistols. Cromwell's discipline, too, was very severe: 'No man swears but he pays his twelve pence; if he be drunk, he is set in the stocks or worse.' Most of his recruits brought their horses with them, and Cromwell armed and equipped them by wholesale commandeering of the property of all known to be of loyalist sympathies; it is only fair, however, to add that he himself spent £300 on the same object, and that his own uncle was among those whose houses he raided."

"On May 15, 1643, at Grantham, Cromwell had his first successful encounter with the Royalist cavalry. Here at Grantham we find the two forces halting opposite each other for half an hour or more, standing 'a little above musket shot,' while the dragoons fired at each other; then, as Cromwell says, 'the enemy not advancing, we agreed to charge them: the pace was a pretty round trot.' The Royalists, it is true, were not led by Rupert or Goring, and we never hear later of either side waiting to receive a charge at the halt. Cromwell on this occasion certainly gave the enemy time to take the initiative, but it is the last time on which we read of him hesitating, and afterward he is invariably the first to charge."

"It would appear that Cromwell only attempted the charge at full gallop later on, when his men and horses were sufficiently trained to keep in close order at full speed. Rupert, on the other hand, invariably charged at the gallop, and nearly always with loose files, owing to the insufficient training of his horses. This was certainly one of the principal reasons why the better drilled Ironsides under Cromwell invariably beat him."

"It may be interesting to mention here that the term Ironsides was not used at the period at all for Cromwell's soldiers. After Marston Moor, one of the Parliamentary newspapers refers to Cromwell himself as 'the Ironsides,' for that name, it says, 'was given him by Rupert after his defeat near York.'"

INTERNATIONAL GREAT GUN MATCH.

Interesting and helpful as it might be to have a match in naval gunnery between representatives of the fleets of the United States and Great Britain, there is little or no likelihood that such a contest will be arranged. The suggestion, which was at first received in England with a certain degree of favor, is now regarded with indifference and in some circles with pronounced opposition. The London Daily Chronicle, for example, strongly condemns the whole project. "The idea," it declares, "is one that should be nipped in the bud forthwith. It is to the last degree undesirable that anyone should know too exactly how well or how badly we shoot in comparison with other navies." The Chronicle expresses the belief that rivalry in gunnery might develop a desire for a real test of skill in war, and adds: "We do not want such hopes in the British or American navies; but an international shoot would certainly produce them."

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Whatever possibility there may be of finding a common standard by which to judge the target practice of the two navies, there is certainly not the slightest chance of a gunnery competition taking place between picked ships of the two navies. Nor do we think it possible that arrangements could be made by which picked crews on either side could compete. The test would unquestionably be interesting and unique, but it is never likely to be made. On the other side tests are apparently made under conditions which we should not accept here, and on our side the method of awarding prizes by a system of points for hits is fundamentally different from any other method. The difference in the two systems is shown by the attempted comparison of a record for 6prs. made in the United States cruiser Tacoma last September with that made by the 6prs. of the Bruiser. In the former case we are told that ten hits were made out of ten shots at night in a bad light with a small moving target at 1,600 yards range, but it is not stated whether any attempt was made to have an independent verification of this exploit. For the Bruiser it is claimed that, under the Admiralty regulations for gunlayers' practice in destroyers, forty-six hits were made out of sixty-four shots in a minute at a target eight feet long by six feet high, and, of course, this firing was made in daylight and in the presence of independent umpires. It must be clear to everyone that there is no real basis for a comparison here. This, however, is no reason why some attempt should not be made to remedy matters in this respect. There is, probably, no great difference between the official regulations for target practice competitions of the two countries, or none that could not be adjusted. If, then, the percentage of hits to rounds were taken as a competitive basis, we should have a standard which would be understood by everybody."

NAVY BANDS.

U.S. Flagship Ohio, Chefoo, China, July 31, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have noted from time to time the articles which appear in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to the betterment of the Army bands, but I have never read anything pertaining to the interests of the bands in the Navy. Surely if the Government can improve the Army band it ought to do something for the bands serving on the great battleships, especially as these ships cruise all over the world and come in contact with other navies and often play on shore in foreign cities. A band of fifteen men and a bandmaster trying to play the classics of Wagner, Beethoven, Mendelssohn and other masters can be nothing else but a laughing stock. Such compositions can hardly be rendered even with thirty men. To-day the Navy band established by law consists of fifteen men and a bandmaster. Every first class battleship, cruiser and navy yard is allowed a band. I would suggest that some one interested in our Navy should introduce a bill in Congress to increase the Navy band to twenty-five men, one bandmaster and two first musicians. The musician's duties aboard ship should be musical duties exclusively, as in other navies, and they should not be required to take part in drills on board ship, which disgust many good musicians and often result in desertion. Again, the bands of the Navy wear the same uniform as private marines, and when they go ashore they are nearly always taken for marines, a fact that is often embarrassing to both parties. The bands of the Navy should be a credit to the country as well as a source of pleasure to officers and men on board ship, and I think it is about time that some one interested in the Navy should espouse our cause.

BANDMASTER, U.S.N.

Comdr. Harry H. Hosley, U.S.N., who was in command of the expedition which took the drydock Dewey on its long trip from Solomon's Island in Chesapeake Bay to the naval station at Olongapo in the Philippines, reported at the Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 28. He was received with unusual cordiality and enthusiasm by Acting Secretary Newberry, Captain Potter and naval officers on duty at the Department. He was warmly congratulated on all sides on the complete success of his achievement. Commander Hosley will be granted leave and then resume his duties of supervisor of the port of New York, which office he held when assigned to the command of the Dewey expedition. He is a member of the naval personnel board, recently appointed. Commander Hosley, in speaking of his trip, said: "We left Solomon's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, the morning of Dec. 8 last, and I delivered the dock to Admiral Train, at Olongapo, July 10. To-day I returned, and to-day, also, Admiral Train's body arrived for burial. That is the sad part. The worst part of the trip was on the way across the Atlantic, where we encountered severe storms, but at no time was the dock in real danger. We got stuck in the Suez Canal, as most every vessel does, and we were delayed three weeks at the Canary Islands because of the dock breaking loose, but when the dock arrived at Olongapo she was in fifty per cent. better condition, so far as holding together for hauling was concerned than when we started from the Chesapeake. I arrived in Olongapo at 8 o'clock in the morning, and left on the Empress of China at noon. Since then the Dewey has successfully docked the transport Mende. Notice had gone ahead that we were coming, and all vessels steered clear of us. Most everywhere we went, however, much notice was taken of the big dock. Occasionally we had to stop at a port, but then my chief worry was getting out again, and I had no time for pleasure. I was happiest during the voyage when I was out in the middle of the ocean, clear of land and vessels. It was a great voyage, but, as I say, it was no garden party. We had plenty to eat. Why shouldn't we have? We had a refrigerator ship along with us amply stored with all sorts of meats and provisions, so much that we had a great deal of the stuff left when we got to our destination. The food was good, and the absence of a sick list shows how we thrived on it and the bracing air of the several oceans."

The National League of the Employees of the Navy Yards, Naval Stations, Arsenals and Gun Factories of Continental America was organized in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 30. The objects of the League as set forth in its declaration of principles are: "To bring within its fold all the employees in the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories; to adopt, carry out and put in operation an effective plan for keeping the employees of the said departments more steadily employed in the said departments by the men in the different crafts joining hands in order that the best interests of the Government and the employees can be served. It is the intention of the league to see that the laws and rules of the Navy Department are impartially administered." According to a report published in the New York Tribune, the crafts to be included in the League are the machinists, pattern makers, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, steam-fitters, firemen, moulders, blacksmiths, plumbers, riggers, carpenters and joiners, electricians, coremakers, sheet metalworkers, shipwrights and caulkers. It is estimated by the League that at least thirty thousand men are employed at these trades in the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories of this country, and organizers will be sent to the principal cities to form locals. A committee was appointed to look after the interests of the National Liability bill, the Weekly Pay bill and other measures now before Congress affecting employees in the navy yards and other Government institutions. Locals of the League were formed representing the employees of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, and the League Island Yard, in Philadelphia. A vote of thanks was passed to President Roosevelt for allowing the Saturday half-holiday in the navy yards, naval stations and arsenals.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., has appealed to Mayor Cottrell, of Newport, to prevent discrimination against bluejackets in uniform in public places of amusement. The Admiral's action was taken on a report of Chief Yeoman Fred J. Buentzle that on Aug. 27 he went to a public dancing pavilion, maintained by the Newport Amusement Association, and that Ordinary Seaman William Willoughby, who was with him, could not gain admittance because he wore a uniform. The manager said he did not object to the man, but he was afraid citizens of Newport would not come to the place if they found men in uniform there. In his letter to the Mayor, Rear Admiral Thomas says: "The uniform of a bluejacket is a badge of honor and not the insignia of degradation, and I do not hesitate to say that the action of the manager of the Newport Amusement Association is reprehensible, and I regret that there is not a city ordinance for the punishment of such discrimination against our men in uniform by both fine and imprisonment. The citizen who will deliberately insult the uniform of his country's defenders will insult his country's flag and is utterly devoid of that noblest of all human sentiments, patriotism. If there is any action that you can take to prevent the reception of such insults to our bluejackets in uniform on the part of managers of public places of amusement I earnestly appeal to you to do so." Col. William P. Clark, president of the association, says the discrimination is not against the bluejacket's uniform but against all uniforms, including yachtmen and naval officers. Mayor Cottrell has referred the matter to the Police Commission who licensed the dancing pavilion.

Referring to the detail of Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th U.S. Inf., as commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, the Signal School and the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to succeed General Bell, the Kansas City Times says: "The appointment of Col. Charles B. Hall to be commandant of the Staff College and the several Service schools at Fort Leavenworth will meet with the approval of everyone who knows Colonel Hall and has followed the development of the Army's higher educational institutions. The importance of the office cannot be overestimated, for it is in these schools that many of the officers of the Infantry and Cavalry and the Signal Corps must look for instruction to fit them for active duty in case the Army be called into the field. The commandant should be a soldier, trained in experience

and finished in the theory of war. Colonel Hall possesses these qualifications, and in addition has a personality that will insure him the complete co-operation of the instructors and students under him. His new honor is held to foreshadow his early advancement to the rank of brigadier general, a promotion that would be most merited."

The annual report of Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, commanding the Department of Colorado, has been received at the War Department. The Chief Commissary recommends four ounces of fresh beef and a suitable amount of oatmeal, milk and butter to be added to the ration, and listerine, talcum powder, witch hazel, shaving brushes, cups, thread and needles to be added to the authorized list of articles for the United States. After reviewing without comment the work of the various departments General Williams says under the head of recommendations: "It is believed that conditions existing at this time call for an increase in pay of the Army. The increased cost of living since 1872, when the present rate of pay was fixed, the frequent changes of station sending officers to Alaska and the Island possessions, necessitating the keeping of two separate establishments, in many cases works hardship, especially on the line officers. In this connection I renew my recommendation of last year that officers' quarters be heated and lighted without expense to occupants, as are other public buildings."

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, has announced the following tentative itinerary in connection with the review off Oyster Bay, Long Island, Monday, Sept. 3, by President Roosevelt: 8 a.m.—Ships full dress. 10:45 a.m.—Mayflower, with President, leaves anchorage. 11 a.m.—Mayflower reaches head of column. 12 m.—Mayflower anchors. 12:05 p.m.—Commander-in-Chief visits Mayflower. 12:10 p.m.—Squadron and division commanders shove off for Mayflower. 12:15 p.m.—Commanding officers shove off for Mayflower. 1 p.m.—Luncheon on board the Mayflower. 2:15 p.m.—Flag and commanding officers return to their ships. 2:30 p.m.—President visits Maine, Alabama and West Virginia in succession and such other ships as he desires. 8 p.m.—Ships illuminated. The time above mentioned will be subject to change, depending upon the time the Mayflower anchors. At 6 a.m., Sept. 4, signal will be made to the Provisional Division to proceed on the duty assigned them.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding the armored cruiser squadron of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, who has been ordered to the Asiatic Station with his command, will make a flying trip across the Atlantic. He is to leave Newport, R.I., about Sept. 7 or 8, and the first stop will be at Gibraltar. This is the first time an American squadron so powerful and swift and the sister ships West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland have started on so long a trip. In the Mediterranean two of the ships will probably go to Genoa and two to Sicily. A stop will be made at Piræus in Greece, and then the command will steam for Suez. After passing through the canal Admiral Brownson will be within the limits of the Asiatic Station, his new field of activity, and will continue as he sees fit, touching presumably at Singapore. There are to be no social functions on the way further than the usual exchange of courtesies. It is expected the cruise to Manila will consume about two months.

The Medical Department of the Army is experiencing some difficulty in filling the vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon, there being at present twenty-one vacancies in that grade. The same number of vacancies also existed at the same time last year. At the recent examinations which were held to fill these vacancies forty-seven candidates presented themselves for the examination and twenty-seven took the full examination and came up to the physical requirements. The examination papers have arrived at the War Department and will be gone over by medical officers assigned to this duty. It is expected that it will be several weeks before the results of the examinations are known. The officials here do not believe that all the vacancies will be filled because of the scarcity of young men candidates who are graduates of medical colleges and who come up to the professional requirements.

The contest for the appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, to succeed Paymaster General Harris, is attracting more attention in the Navy every day. Between twenty-five and thirty candidates have been urged at various times, and the great activity of the friends of the men seeking the place has doubtless resulted in the delay on the part of Secretary Bonaparte in filling the position. The paymaster general has recommended no one for the place. A list of the candidates will practically comprise nearly all the pay directors and pay inspectors. No one undertakes to say who will get the place, which is one of the most important in the naval administration, since under this officer comes the expenditure of a great sum of money annually in contracts for naval supplies.

Commissary General Sharpe, of the Army, has received reports and photographs which show how eminently satisfactory and successful was the commissary service at Mount Gretna, Pa., during the maneuvers. Capt. James A. Logan, jr., was in command of the Commissary Depot, which was advantageously located beside a railroad track, the tents being erected on a platform at the level of the floors of freight cars. On the other side was a roadway which enabled rapid handling of the stores. Two battalions at Mount Gretna were supplied with the new Army fireless stove, and the results of the experiment show that this method for preparing food in the field has a great advantage to the American Army. Experiments are now under way for the purpose of finding a more effective material for the construction of these stoves.

At the request of Acting Secretary Newberry, of the Navy Department, the staff bureaus have designated the following boards to present to the naval personnel board views concerning changes in naval personnel: Construction Bureau—Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Constrs. William J. Baxter and Richard H. Robinson. Yards and Docks—Chief Mordecai T. Endicott and Engrs. Andrew C. Cunningham and Archibald L. Parsons. Supplies and Accounts—Paymr. Gen. Henry T. B. Harris,

Pay Insprts. Frank T. Arms and Samuel McGowan. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer and Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney.

The Navy Department is awaiting with much interest the result of the inspection of the collier Nero which was recently ordered by the Department and which will shortly take place at the New York Navy Yard. The Nero ran aground off Block Island about a month ago and the preliminary inspection made by experts did not fully convince the naval officials that it could be saved and it is possible that extensive repairs will only slightly help the situation. A careful survey of the boat, while in the dock, will be made to ascertain the extent of the injury to the bottom frame and spading of the collier, the loss of which to the Service would be greatly felt.

Major George H. Morgan, 9th U.S. Cav., a colored regiment, and Troops B and C encamped Aug. 28 on the battlefield at Osawatimie, Kan., once the home of John Brown, to take part in the celebration of the semi-centennial of the battle of that place. It was at Osawatimie that the abolitionists made their first armed demonstration against the institution of slavery. An interesting incident of the recent celebration was the presence of Mr. H. C. Nichol, of Philadelphia, who, as a member of the Baltimore City Guard, was present at the execution of John Brown, on which occasion Robert E. Lee was in command of the United States troops present.

The New York Sun publishes the following despatch from Indianapolis under date of Aug. 30: "Tainted meat delivered at the camp of the Regulars at Fort Benjamin Harrison came near ending in a riot this morning when rations were issued. A board of inspection examined the food and reported that the meat was tainted in spots, but recommended that these spots be cut away and the untainted meat eaten. This was far from satisfactory and there was much murmuring, so General Carter ordered all the meat destroyed and a new issue made. The action of General Carter quieted the soldiers, who cheered his decision when it was announced."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army, George B. Davis, who was one of the representatives of the United States Government at the Red Cross convention recently held at Geneva, returned to Washington, Aug. 20, and will resume his duties at the War Department in a few days. General Davis was absent for about three months and at the conclusion of the convention he visited Holland and England. Col. E. H. Crowder, of the General Staff, who acted as Judge Advocate General during General Davis's absence, has been ordered to return to his regular station.

Army officers, having been quoted in the newspapers as authority for the statements concerning the alleged use by Lieutenant General Corbin of public property in the Philippines, the General has asked the War Department to ascertain from the officers who have expressed themselves just what they did say, and, if he finds there has been an injustice done him, he intends to seek redress through official channels.

Orders have been issued by the Treasury Department for the Revenue cutter Rush, stationed on the North Pacific Coast, to proceed to Valdez, Alaska, and on Sept. 15 take aboard at that point Mr. Masana Hanibara, second secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, who has been ordered by his Government to investigate the recent killing of Japanese sealing poachers on St. Paul Island.

The President has directed the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from entry all lands of the public domain bordering on Behring Sea which have deposits of coal. This is done at the request of the Navy Department. There are along the Alaskan coast certain coal deposits which, it is believed, will yield a product superior to Cardiff coal.

Lieut. John S. Hamilton, 12th Inf., will be dropped from the Army rolls as a deserter in the latter part of October, if he is not sooner apprehended by the detectives, who have traced him to Chicago. It is now reported that he is not "mentally afflicted," but is heavily in debt to the post exchange.

Companies A, B, C and D, 25th U.S. Inf., were on Aug. 21, in orders issued from Department of Texas, directed to change station from Fort Brown to Fort Ringgold, Texas. Orders, however, issued the following day, directed the above companies to proceed to Fort Reno, Okla., for station from Fort Brown.

The Army pistol competition at Fort Sheridan has closed. Capt. James A. Cole, of the 6th Cav., won first place on the team and broke the record in Army pistol competition, scoring 287 points out of a possible 300. The best previous record was 286, held by Corporal Robinson, of the 9th Cavalry.

According to statistics compiled under the direction of Governor Carter, of the Territory of Hawaii, the population of the Territory is now over 200,000. In other words, there has been an increase of about a third since the last census was taken in 1900.

The United States Civil Service Commission announce an examination on Sept. 12-13 in Brooklyn to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of aide in the Coast and Geodetic Survey at \$720 per annum each.

The Signal Corps camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind., was broken on Wednesday. The Signal Corps camp at Mount Gretna, Pa., was badly damaged in a severe storm which visited Camp Roosevelt. Several provisional wireless instruments were ruined.

We publish in another column a General Order of the War Department fixing the enlisted strength of the Army at 62,515 men. The order also shows the strength of each of the several arms of the Service.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard Henry Pratt have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Richenda Henrietta, to Dr. Robert Sheldermine McCombs, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 8, at seven o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa. Dr. McCombs and his wife will be at home Tuesdays after the 1st of November at 130 South Twenty-second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Henry Schroeder, of the Philippine Scouts, and Miss Pearl Dunnell, of Atlanta, Ga., who arrived in the Philippines on the transport Thomas, were married in Manila on Aug. 14.

Miss Minerva Udell, sister of Lieut. Fred A. Udell, U.S.M.C., was married in Florence, Italy, June 28, to Mr. E. Hinman.

Mrs. Alexander P. Grice has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Susie Brooks Grice, to Asst. Naval Constr. Edwin Graham Kintner, U.S.N., the wedding to take place on Thursday evening, Sept. 6, at 8:30 o'clock, at St. John's Church, Norfolk, Va. A reception at her home, 300 North street, will immediately follow the ceremony.

Miss Zaidée Gaff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Gaff, it is announced, is engaged to Capt. Guy Henry, U.S.A., son of the late Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry. "Miss Gaff," writes a correspondent, "is one of the very popular girls in the younger set, and a daring horse-woman. Indeed, so fond is she of riding that it is said she was wooed and won while in the saddle, and is considered a good equestrienne match for Captain Henry, although the latter is reckoned one of the best Cavalrymen of the Army."

An autumn wedding which promises to be a brilliant affair is that of Miss Laura Forbes Denby and Dr. William Mackall Wheeler, U.S.N. Miss Denby is the daughter of Mrs. Wythe Denby, and a niece of Col. Charles Denby, formerly American minister to China.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. James S. Phillips, U.S.N., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Carrie Anna, to Capt. Randolph Carter Berkeley, U.S.M.C., the wedding to take place on Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, at eight o'clock, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Miss Florence Emily Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, and sister of 1st Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was married at New York City, Aug. 25, in the chantry of Grace Church, to Mr. James Phillip Harper.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon G. Vile, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lena Ralston, to 1st Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

At a luncheon, given at their home in Chambersburg, Pa., on Aug. 24, by Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Boyd, the announcement was made of the engagement of their daughter, Grace Gordon Boyd, to Capt. John K. Cree, Art. Corps. Captain Cree has just been transferred to Fort Totten, N.Y., to take the course at the School of Submarine Defense.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Robert Morris, U.S.N., now stationed at the Naval Academy, and Miss Anabel Lee, of Hartford, Conn. The affair is one of long standing, it having had its origin in Southern California during the winter of 1902-3, and the friends of the young people will be glad to hear of the final announcement. The wedding will take place some time during the month of September.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Roderic P. O'Connor, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who will soon arrive at Fort Leavenworth from the Presidio, to Miss Gertrude Gould, of Oakland, Cal.

Miss Florence Deane Zacharie, of New Orleans, announces the engagement of her niece, Florence Zacharie Ellis, to Capt. Jesse Crook Nicholls, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Owing to recent bereavement the marriage will be solemnized in the presence of only the immediate relatives at the home of the bride in New Orleans, Sept. 26.

RECENT DEATHS.

William B. Coughtry, a well-known and highly respected veteran of the 7th N.Y., and a specialist in customs law at No. 25 Broad street, New York city, died suddenly at Mount Pocono, Pa., on Aug. 26. Mr. Coughtry leaves a wife and two children, a son and a daughter. For twenty-five years he was a member of the 7th Regiment, his last office in that command being that of sergeant major. He was vice president of the veterans of that regiment at the time of his death. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and was of a most genial and kindly nature. Mr. Coughtry was educated in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and received his legal training in the office of Alfred Douglass, with whom he was later associated in business. Funeral services over his remains were held at All Angels' church, New York city, Aug. 28, a number of veteran and active members of the regiment being among those attending.

Capt. Nathan Appleton, the well-known author and traveler, died at the Hotel Nottingham, Boston, Mass., Aug. 25. He was graduated from Harvard in 1863, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts Battery. He served through the Civil War and was brevetted a captain for gallantry in action. At the close of the war Captain Appleton went to Europe, where he entered the banking house of Bowles Brothers as a member of the firm. Captain Appleton was one of the first advocates of the Panama Canal. He wrote for many of the standard periodicals and was prominent in social circles in Boston. He was a member of several Boston clubs. In 1887 Captain Appleton married Miss Jeanette Ovington, of Brooklyn. A year later they were separated. Several months ago Captain Appleton began divorce proceedings, saying that he wished to marry his "affinity," Miss Edith Russell Wills, of Newburyport. Although Mrs. Appleton opposed it, the decree was granted. Captain Appleton was ill for two weeks, having suffered a recurrence of a disease contracted while in Panama.

Col. R. S. Robertson, U.S.V., died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 25, aged seventy-four years. Colonel Robertson served on General Miles' staff during the Civil War. He at one time was United States Commissioner for Utah, and also served as Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.

Mrs. John Raymond Conner, sister of 1st Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., 7th U.S. Cav., died at Huntville, Ala., Aug. 18.

Mrs. Mary Derby, who died in St. Paul, Minn., July 26, as we previously noted, was the mother of Major George McC. Derby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Mrs.

Derby was a lady of great culture and many social graces, having taken a large part in the social affairs of an earlier generation. Mrs. Derby was the widow of Capt. George Horatio Derby, U.S.A., who was one of the earliest and best known of the Western humorists, writing under the name of "John Phoenix," having published several volumes of sketches illustrated by himself. Mrs. Derby outlived her distinguished husband, who died in New York in 1861, and her remains were carried thither and interred by his side.

Thomas Howard, son of the late Comdr. William L. Howard, U.S.N., died at his home, No. 457 State street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 24, of apoplexy. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Howard was the New York buyer for several Western department stores. His wife and one daughter survive him.

The remains of Mrs. Marion Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Terry, who died recently in Dresden, after a residence abroad of several years, arrived at New York city March 24 on the steamer Batavia. Her body is to be interred at Annapolis beside that of her husband.

The funeral of Mrs. Marian Stuart Terry, widow of the late Comdr. Edward Terry, U.S.N., was held at St. Anne's church in Annapolis Aug. 27. Mrs. Terry died at Dresden, Germany, on Aug. 2.

Mrs. A. N. Alger, mother of Lieut. James A. Alger, U.S. Rev. Cut. Ser., died at Ogunquit, Me., Aug. 18, 1906.

The funeral of Mrs. Laura M. Lomia, wife of Col. Luigi Lomia, U.S.A., retired, took place at Trinity Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, N.Y., at eleven o'clock in the morning, Aug. 22. The interment was at Beechwood Cemetery, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Col. Joachim Maidhof died Aug. 29, 1906, at his residence, No. 69 East Ninety-second street, New York city, after a short illness. Colonel Maidhof, who came of an old German family, was born in Aschaffenburg in Bavaria, Germany, on June 10, 1827, and came to this country in 1848, and established himself in New York city in the dress trimming business; associated himself with Mr. William Meeker, under the firm name of Meeker and Maidhof, and after the death, in 1865, of his partner, continued the business under his own name until 1890. He was well known as a merchant of high standing and integrity throughout the United States, and was one of the originators and founders of the Ninth National Bank of this city. For the past ten years he has been connected with the Mutual Reserve. He began his military career in the New York State Militia as sergeant major in the 3d Regiment Huzzars; became adjutant of the 5th Regiment Infantry, and then colonel of the 11th Regiment Rifles. In 1861 he called on President Lincoln in Washington and offered his and his regiment's services, but as the President's call for troops had been complied with, their services were not required. During the Civil War Colonel Maidhof was frequently consulted by the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State, and his adjutant general, on matters pertaining to the commissioning of Volunteer officers. In 1862 he served in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., commanding the district between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, having under his command his regiment, a squadron of Cavalry and a battery. In 1863, during the Gettysburg campaign, he commanded the 4th Brigade, N.Y. State Militia. Gov. John T. Hoffman offered him the position of commissary general of Subsistence on his staff, but feeling that the military staff as well as the civil cabinet of the Governor should be in political accord, declined the honor. Colonel Maidhof was a staunch Republican. A son, two daughters and three grandchildren survive him. His son is former Captain Maidhof, of the 22d N.Y.

Dr. William R. Van Tuyl, former surgeon, U.S. Vol., died at his home in Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 19, of Bright's disease, after an illness of several months. He was born in Middletown, O., and was forty-two years old. He received his early education at Middletown, and later came to Leavenworth, where he was professor of sciences in the high school for two years, after which he entered the medical college in Kansas City, Mo., graduating in 1869 with the highest honors of his class. Dr. Van Tuyl practiced medicine in Leavenworth for a number of years, during which time he figured prominently in the politics of the city and county, and held a number of public offices. He was county physician during four terms, and was at one time city physician. He was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners for seven years, and in 1896, was appointed surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad, which position he held until the time of his death, at which time he was also president of the Medical Society of Leavenworth County. In June, 1898, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the Army. He was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, going to the Philippines in 1899 with Colonel Wheaton. After a year's service in the islands he returned to this country and was stationed at various posts, returning to the Philippines as captain and surgeon, U.S. Vols., in 1901, where he remained until he was mustered out of the Service in 1903. He returned to Leavenworth and resumed his practice, where he was one of the most prominent and well known members of the medical profession. Dr. Van Tuyl is survived by his wife, who was Miss Effie Hiatt, daughter of the late Oliver S. Hiatt, of Fairmount, and one daughter, Oliver. The funeral services were held Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, at the residence on Broadway, the Rev. Mr. Atkins, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating at the home and at the grave in Mt. Muncie. The pallbearers were Drs. Walters, Yohe, Carpenter, Stacey, Phillips, McKee and Combs. The courthouse offices were closed and the flag placed at half-mast, out of respect to the deceased. Among the many floral tributes, two of the most beautiful were those sent by the Leavenworth county officers and the Leavenworth Medical Society.

Capt. L. C. Logan, U.S.N., commanding the flagship Ohio, of the Asiatic Fleet, sent a letter from Chefoo, under date of July 30, to the Navy Department, in which he gives the facts relating to the death of Lieut. Clarence England, U.S.N., who was accidentally shot and fatally wounded on the morning of July 29, 1906, while on duty on the bridge of the U.S.S. Chattanooga, conning the vessel out of the harbor of Chefoo, China. He says: "The French fleet of the Orient has been anchored in the harbor for several weeks and had quite recently commenced small arms target practice from all the larger ships, firing with the rifle at floating targets anchored in various directions, and with pistols at targets slung from the lower boom ends. On the morning in question only the cruiser Dupetit-Thouars was holding rifle practice, and it is supposed that a bullet fired from her caused the fatal wound. As soon as it was made known to the commander-in-chief of the French fleet that an accident had occurred, all firing ceased, and Rear Admiral Kiessel, Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral Richard, immediately called on board the Ohio to express the deep regret felt by his commander-in-chief that any injury should have been caused by their firing. Later in the

day Vice-Admiral Richard called in person to make the same expression of regret and sympathy. Rear Admiral Boisse, the second in command, also called on board to express his regret and apologies for the accidental shooting. As has been previously reported, Lieutenant England died from the effects of his wound at 6:10 p.m. of the same day. His funeral services were held on board the Chattanooga on Sunday, July 29, at three p.m., and were attended by the officers of the fleet, and also by the flag officers and commanding officers of the French fleet, together with their staff and the Consular body and American citizens residing at Chefoo. The French Envoy and Minister to Peking came on board during the day and made the usual expressions of regret and sympathy. I refer to these visits to show that every courtesy and offer of apology and expression of regret which it was possible to offer was made by the French representatives. The Chattanooga sailed at ten o'clock this morning with Lieutenant England's remains in a sealed casket, to be placed in charge of the commanding officer of the Yokohama Hospital, who has been instructed to forward the same to the Army Quartermaster at San Francisco.

Coxswain Patrick J. Kirwan, of the U.S.S. Maine, fell to the deck from the admiral's barge while cleaning it on Aug. 25 and died. The officers of the Maine intended to give the dead sailor a funeral with the usual honors, but his family, consisting of his wife and mother, took charge of the body. The funeral was a private one. He had been ten years in the Service, and held a gun captain's certificate.

The body of Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S.N., who died in China, was buried in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 29. The services were held in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal church, Annapolis, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's church, Washington, assisted by the Rev. James L. Smiley, assistant at St. Anne's, and the Rev. H. H. Clark, chaplain at the Naval Academy. The funeral escort consisted of a battalion of marines headed by the Naval Academy band. The usual military honors were accorded, but there were no honorary pallbearers, as there were not sufficient officers in Annapolis of high enough rank.

Mrs. Rachel A. Harris, mother of Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, died on Aug. 17 at her residence, 2233 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Ill., after an illness of three months. She was a woman of noble character and unusual mental ability and will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmonds, one of the best known officers in the Massachusetts Militia, and former commander of the 1st Corps of Cadets, died on Aug. 30, at his home in Boston, after a long illness. He retired from command of the corps in June last, after a service of thirty-three years. He was known as an exceptionally capable officer, and was a close student of military affairs.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. K. Wilson, Art. Corps, at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 26.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, 7th U.S. Cav., at Manila, P.I., July 24.

Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson, U.S.N., and family are at the May cottage, Rhode Island avenue, at Newport.

Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, jr., asst. surg., will accompany the 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., to Fort Reno, Okla., and then return to his station.

A daughter, Margaret Estelle Robinson, was born to the wife of Mr. Edmund C. Robinson, younger son of Col. George F. Robinson, U.S.A., at Pomona, Cal., Aug. 18.

Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, returned to Washington on Aug. 29 from Warm Springs, Va., where he spent a vacation of several weeks.

Mrs. William A. Carleton, of Fort Crook, is the guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Guy Carleton, of Fort Riley, during Lieutenant Carleton's stay in the camp of instruction.

Mrs. McClure and Miss McClure, wife and daughter of Capt. N. F. McClure, 5th U.S. Cav., are spending the months of August and September at the Upham, in Santa Barbara, California.

Mrs. Carroll Power, wife of Lieutenant Power, Art. Corps, U.S.A., gave a beautiful luncheon at the Country Club, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25, in honor of Mrs. William A. Shunk, wife of Major Shunk, 8th Cav.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, wife of Major George Van Deusen, U.S.A., has left the Atlantic House, Nantucket Beach, where she has been with her two children during August and is at the Chapin, 1415 Chapin street, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Dr. James F. Edwards at 316 Melwood street, Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 24. Dr. Edwards was formerly an assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and recently resigned and has been appointed superintendent of the Bureau of Health of Pittsburg.

A meeting of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held at Hotel Lincoln, Seattle, Washington, Sept. 19. The ladies will attend to the annual banquet in connection with the meeting. A short business meeting will be held at 8 o'clock, followed by the banquet.

Mrs. L. M. Maus, who has been spending the summer at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., with her daughter, Mrs. Laurence Halstead, has returned to Huntington for a short visit and will join Dr. Maus in Texas about the middle of September. Mrs. Maus will probably go by sea from New York to New Orleans.

Secretary Taft will speak twice in the Maine campaign. His most important speech will be on Sept. 5 at Bath. He will make an address the next day at Rockland, at which Speaker Cannon and Representative Littlefield will also speak. Secretary Taft will yield them the floor, contenting himself with a brief speech.

Comdr. W. A. Edgar, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Dolphin, was in Washington, D.C., Aug. 28, conferring with Acting Secretary Newberry regarding the use of that vessel at the grand naval review at Oyster Bay Monday, Sept. 3. The Dolphin will be used by Secretary Bonaparte for the accommodation and entertainment of guests invited to attend the review.

President Roosevelt, through Truman H. Newberry, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has expressed to Commander Peters, of the U.S.S. Portsmouth, his approval of the recent feat of bringing the old square rigged ship, manned by the New Jersey Naval Militia, up the North River under full sail. Secretary Bonaparte requested Commander Peters to present a detailed account of the maneuver and this, at the request of the President, will be submitted to him.

Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 22d U.S. Inf., is undergoing treatment at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Brownson, wife of Rear Admiral Brownson, U. S.N., and Miss Brownson will visit Comdr. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves at Newport, R.I., during the stay there of the cruiser squadron.

Capt. J. McE. Huey, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at League Island, Pa., was a caller at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 23. Captain Huey is spending a leave at Hampton.

Mrs. Robley D. Evans, wife of Rear Admiral Evans, will spend the rest of the summer with her younger daughter, Mrs. Harold Sewall, at Arcadia, the Sewalls' Bar Harbor cottage. Mrs. Sewall was Miss Virginia Evans.

President Roosevelt has approved the sentence of the court-martial which found Asst. Surg. Harry L. Brown, of the Navy, guilty of irregularities in connection with a recent examination at the Washington Navy Yard and recommended that he be reduced fifteen numbers.

Immediately after the naval review at Oyster Bay on Labor Day Secretary Bonaparte will return to Washington and expects to remain at the Navy Department until Sept. 20, when he returns to Lenox and remains until Oct. 1. After that time he expects to be regularly at the Department in Washington.

A distinguished guest at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., during the review on Aug. 20 was Senator James A. Hemenway, who was the guest of Major B. B. Ray, U.S.A., chief paymaster on the staff of General Carter. The party rode in General Carter's automobile during the review by the Vice President and joined an informal reception at headquarters when the parade was over.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, which was concurred in by the Acting Secretary of War, the President has commuted the sentence of dismissal imposed on 1st Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th Inf., to a loss of twenty-five files in lineal rank. Lieutenant Smith was recently tried in the Philippines for drunkenness and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Capt. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., who has been inspector in charge of the lighthouse matters in the Fifth Light-house District, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., for several years past, will be relieved from that duty Sept. 30 and will be placed on waiting orders. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr., has been stated to succeed Captain McCrea, and he will arrive in Baltimore several days before he takes charge of the office to look the ground over.

Col. and Mrs. O. E. Wood left Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Aug. 20 for a trip through the Yellowstone Park, accompanied by their son, Lieut. Norton Wood, of the Artillery, who is stationed at Fort Columbia, Wash. Mrs. A. B. Dyer, wife of Colonel Dyer, the military secretary of the Department of the Columbia, makes the fourth member of the party. Colonel Wood is en route to his home to await retirement on Oct. 1 as a brigadier general. After leaving the Yellowstone Mrs. Wood will pass a few weeks with friends in the Virginia mountains at Earlehurst, before going on to Washington, D.C., where they are to make their home.

J. Raynor Storrs Wells, son of a wealthy resident of Newport, R.I., who recently enlisted in the Navy and is now in confinement at Norfolk, Va., charged with overstaying his shore leave, it, seems, married to a young actress, who has since his enlistment come into the possession of a fair sized fortune. Efforts are now being made to get the young man out of the Navy. Wells, it is said, without the knowledge of his parents, in January last, married Miss Irene Dabney, related to a well-known Virginia family, whose stage name was Bishop. This caused more or less of a breach between him and his father and the latter withdrew his financial support. In the late spring Mrs. Wells was called to Madrid by the illness of her mother, who lived in the Spanish capital. Mrs. Wells, after an absence of two months, returned to this country with the body of her mother, who had bequeathed to her a sum said to be about \$250,000.

What will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant affairs of the season at Seattle, Washington, was the function given Thursday afternoon, Aug. 19, on board the receiving ship Philadelphia by Mrs. Robert Morris Doyle. It was styled a pink tea, and in the cabin where tea was served the idea was carried out in all the decorations, which consisted mainly of exquisite flowers. In contrast to the delicate prettiness of this tone, the decks were rife with color, every flag known was flying. The bright shades of the bunting made a gay setting for the handsomely appareled guests, and accorded well with the spirited music furnished by the band which played throughout the afternoon. Punch was served on deck. "Mrs. Doyle," writes a correspondent, "entertains charmingly. Her gown of daintiest pink, relieved with cream lace, harmonized with the improvised tea room. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. W. T. Burwell, who wore blue crepe de Chine; Mrs. Larimer, in white chiffon; Mrs. Frederick Bausman, in radium silk; Mrs. Frederick Gibbs, in white, and several of the officers' wives of the Pacific Squadron. Among the guests were several ladies from Seattle and from the Country Club, besides those from the navy yard and the visiting ladies. Special boats took the parties to and from Seattle and the Country Club."

Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 1st U.S. Cav., who was on duty at Camp Mabry, Tex., is quoted by the San Antonio Express as telling the following story at the expense of Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 26th U.S. Inf.: "While we were over in the Philippines I had great difficulty in getting my men to take exercise. I tried several devices to get them to move about. They would go at everything in a listless sort of way. They would lounge and sleep, and I could not get a move on them. One day I thought I would try a new ruse. I saw the chaplain riding in an ambulance toward camp. I had the bugler at once blow the church call. The effect was miraculous. The soldiers, to a man, took to the brush. Some of them hiked as much as five miles to get out of the way of the parson and his church services. They did not get back for three or four hours, and when they returned they showed evidences of having hiked through the brush. The exercise did them good. After that I knew how to get them to hike." The camp correspondent of our Texas contemporary supplements Lieutenant Chapman's story with the following: "While this is a pretty tough story on the genial chaplain, it is, of course, a joke. He holds some splendid services at his tent here, which the people of Austin have furnished him. This tent is always filled with soldiers and civilians, who come to hear the music and the services. Chaplain Dickson's services have enabled him to get closer to his men than before. Colonel Brown and all the other officers of the 26th Infantry unite in saying that the chaplain's tent is a splendid institution."

Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Sears, U.S.A., is on duty in St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. C. A. Dolph, 26th U.S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty from leave.

Secretary Root was on Aug. 26 out on the Pacific Ocean, sailing for Valparaiso. He is expected to arrive at Panama about Sept. 16.

Capt. Joseph Wheeler, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., has recently been the guest of Mrs. George W. Childs, at her summer home, Swan Cottage, in the White Mountains.

A daughter, Virginia Lyndley Edwards, was born to the wife of Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Art. Corps, U.S.A. Mrs. Edwards is the daughter of Major F. B. McCoy, 17th U.S. Inf.

Surgeon General Rixey, U.S.N., who has returned from a tour of the Orient, was among the passengers arriving at New York on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, Aug. 28.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Breslin Hotel, New York city, Aug. 28: Lieut. and Mrs. P. Babin, U.S.N.; Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, U.S.A., and Lieut. Mark L. Ireland and wife, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer, U.S.N., who has been acting as supervisor of New York Harbor, will now act as assistant supervisor to Comdr. H. H. Hosley, who has been ordered to duty as supervisor.

After visiting en route, Mrs. Charles L. Bent and daughter have arrived at "Fernside," Alameda, Cal., where they will remain with Mrs. Bent's mother until the 30th Infantry returns to Fort Crook from the maneuvers at Riley.

Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., aide to Assistant Secretary Newberry of the Navy Department, has gone to Atlantic City for a vacation. He will remain there probably up to the time when the personnel revision board of which he is a member meets, upon Sept. 20.

William E. Lane, jr., was discharged from the military service of the United States as a cadet of the U.S.M.C., June 12, 1906, by reason of his graduation from the Academy on that date. Subsequently to his graduation Mr. Lane declined a commission in the Army as second lieutenant of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. S. Howell, U.S.A., retired, now living in Adrian, Mich., is temporarily laid up with a stroke of paralysis. This is a great surprise to all who are familiar with the characteristics of this vigorous old veteran. It is hoped that he will soon be able to resume his duties with the rooters on the baseball field.

Among other congratulatory letters that Gen. R. B. Brown has received since his election as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army is one from President Roosevelt, which says in part: "Let me send you a word of sincere and hearty congratulation upon your election as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Aug. 29: Lieut. George R. Armstrong, U.S.A.; Capt. A. Marix, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. J. Watson, U.S.A.; Midshipmen B. F. Tilley, jr., and J. R. Barry; Lieut. H. E. Yarnall and Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. O. Zollars, U.S.A., and Mrs. Zollars, and Lieut. L. F. James, U.S.N.

Lieut. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, has been detailed for duty on the Cunard liner Carmania to observe the workings of the vessel's turbine engines on a voyage across the Atlantic. Commander Norton will be accompanied on his trip by a draughtsman, and his report will be embodied in that which the bureau will make next winter.

Veterans of the 14th, the 10th New York and the 5th New York, known as Duryea's Zouaves, will start on an excursion to Wellington, Va., on Sept. 28, from which point they will be driven in country wagons to the old Bull Run battlefield, to attend the unveiling of a monument at Manassas Plains, on the spot where the above-named regiments did some of their heaviest fighting in 1862. The unveiling and dedication of the 5th Regiment monument will commence at 11 a.m. and last an hour. Lunch prepared by women who live on or near the battlefield, daughters of the Confederacy, will be served at noon. At 1:30 p.m., the 10th New York Volunteers will hold their services for an hour. At 3 p.m. the Brooklyn 14th will hold their services for one hour. Two hours will then be spent in visiting the field where the first battle of Bull Run was fought, and the second battle which ended at Heavy Horse Hill.

Mr. Walter Wellman, leader of the polar expedition, at Spitzbergen on Aug. 22 sent the following despatch to Hammerfest, Norway: "I have decided not to attempt a voyage northward this year, on account of defects in the mechanical equipment of my airship. According to the announcement made last winter in anticipation of such possibilities, the expedition will continue next year. My party is now completing a great balloon house and other features of the plant and making experiments with a view to the campaign of 1907. This year will be one of preparation and the next will be one of action. Our confidence of success in 1907 has been increased by this summer's work and by our weather observations. The motors work well and the balloon is in good condition, but the car and mechanical equipment will be entirely rebuilt in Paris during the winter. The expedition will arrive here next May, and will find everything ready. This year the whole summer has been consumed in building the plant. I shall return to Europe the middle of September, leaving a small party here to guard our headquarters."

A glass bottle with a slip of paper inside dropped overboard from the bark Golden Gate, as she was leaving Norfolk, Va., nearly a quarter of a century ago, drifting a distance of perhaps 13,000 miles, was picked up in Puget Sound on Aug. 12, this year, and returned to Norfolk by Mr. G. W. Loveberry, of Seattle, Wash. The slip of paper, which had become faded with age on account of being so long in the bottle, contained the following: "Dropped overboard 12th day of June, 1882, from the bark Golden Gate, at Norfolk, Va., by first mate Joseph Keller." On the opposite side Mr. Loveberry wrote the following: "Found on Puget Sound by G. W. Loveberry, South Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12, 1906." Realizing the singularity of his find and hoping to locate some possible friend of Mate Keller or the mate himself, Mr. Loveberry forwarded the original slip of paper to Norfolk, from whence it started so long ago, simply stating that it was found by him in a bottle near his home. "It seems like a fairy tale," says the Norfolk Landmark, "to think that a bottle dropped overboard by the mate of the Golden Gate, not quite twenty-five years ago, should be buffeted about for so long a time and then being picked up in good condition thousands of miles from its starting point."

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradford are at Pittston, Pa.

A daughter was born to Mrs. R. Z. Johnston, wife of Lieutenant Johnston, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Aug. 29.

Major William E. Craighill, Corps of Engrs, U.S.A., who is on duty in Mobile, Ala., resides on Georgia avenue, second north of Selma street.

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N., and Mrs. Upshur, who are spending a few weeks in Nahant, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason, who have a house in York Harbor.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of Lieut. S. H. Gibson, U.S.M.C., and her two daughters, Miss Adele and Miss Mannie Gibson, will remain at Winchester, Va., until Oct. 1. Miss Carrie Gibson will remain at Centerville.

The resignation of Ensign C. L. Bruff, U.S.N., has been accepted, to take effect at once. Ensign Bruff is from New York, and was graduated at the Naval Academy in May, 1897. He has been recently attached to the battleship Missouri.

Comdr. John C. Fremont, the naval attaché of the American Embassy at Paris and St. Petersburg, and Mrs. John C. Fremont have arrived at Paris, where Commander Fremont has taken up his duties. They will shortly leave for Fez, Morocco.

Col. and Mrs. R. D. Potts, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington after a sojourn at Fort Monroe, where many entertainments were given in their honor. Colonel Potts, who is of the Artillery Corps, has been assigned to take charge of the military information division.

Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, left Washington, D.C., Aug. 30, for East Lamoine, Me., where he will inspect the new coal-plant prior to its use in coaling the Atlantic Fleet. The latter performance is expected to give the plant the most thorough test possible.

Midshipman R. M. Brainerd, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening, Aug. 21, on board the U.S.S. Louisiana, at Norfolk, Va., in honor of Miss Alice Nutt, of Portsmouth. Those present were Mrs. Andrew Wentworth, Miss Nutt, Miss Elizabeth Allen, Miss Amy Wentworth and the officers of the stateroom mess.

The following program of music was rendered on the U.S.S. Ohio at Chefoo, China, June 25, under the direction of Bandmaster C. G. Starke: 1, March—"Knight Commander," Losey; 2, Overture—"Guy Mannering," Bishop; 3, Celebrated minuet, Paderewski; 4, Selection—"Martha," Flotow; 5, Waltz—"Invitation a la Valse," Webber; 6, Two-step—"College Life," Frantzen.

President Roosevelt has designated Russell James, a younger brother of Lieut. John F. James, U.S.A., who was killed in the Philippines, as a candidate to stand a competitive examination for a lieutenancy in the Army. Mr. James is twenty-two years of age, and graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, with the highest military honors at that school. He is at present commandant of a military school at Lexington, Mo. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John James, of Danville, Va.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th U.S. Inf., who has been very ill in Buffalo, N.Y., for the past month with appendicitis, hopes to be able to leave the hospital in about two weeks. An officer of the 14th N.Y. who visited Buffalo called to see Captain Lyon, and at a meeting of the board of officers on Aug. 29 the news of the Captain's improvement was received with great satisfaction. Captain Lyon, when the 14th was in camp at Peekskill this season, in an official report gave that regiment very high praise for its improvement under Colonel Foote.

Instead of being able to return to West Point this week as he had expected to do, Cadet Walter Wilde, of Hazleton, has been compelled to resign. The year's furlough, given to him while he made the heroic attempt to have his broken leg stretched to its normal length, by a 300-pound weight, expired on Aug. 27. A final examination revealed that the bones have not united perfectly. The physicians agreed that the leg would be unable to meet the demand made upon it at West Point. Wilde broke his leg a year ago and when in healing it shrank he had it rebroken in the hopes of being able to stretch it.

General Shafter has turned out a very successful breeder of fine cattle, and at the California State fair he will exhibit some of the products of his ranch. It is very extensive and lies near Bakersfield, Cal., where he has been devoting himself to the raising of fine Jersey cattle, said to be unexcelled in the country. The General has just left his fine summer home at Santa Barbara and gone to Bakersfield, preparatory to the opening of the State fair early in the fall at Sacramento. He said in a recent conversation: "I will exhibit four bulls and eight cows and heifers. Two of the bulls have taken the senior and grand championships of the State in their classes and have gold medals for them. My best cow has taken the best prize in her class for three successive times at the State fair, and I hope to carry off several prizes this year."

Lord Leith, who was recently the host of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, is one of the new British peers who figured in last year's birthday list, but Fyvie Castle, which he acquired by purchase in 1890 after having made a fortune in America, has been the seat of his family for 500 years. Lord Leith, who is the eldest son of Rear Admiral John James Leith, R.N., says the World, began his career in the Royal Navy. When the Pacific Squadron was lying at San Francisco at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war Lieutenant Leith met the daughter of Mr. Derick A. January, a wealthy iron founder of St. Louis, and married her. Circumstances soon compelled him to leave the navy and devote himself to managing his wife's interests, which he did so successfully that he became one of the great steel magnates of America. He was president of the Joliet and the Illinois Steel companies, and later he became first president of the Federal Steel Company, which were finally merged into the Steel Trust. He was closely associated with Mr. Andrew Carnegie in the organization of the trust. As a correspondent who favors us with this paragraph says: "It is a chapter as romantic as any imaginable: like a tale from the Arabian Nights. A poor naval lieutenant on a cruiser in the British Pacific Squadron at San Francisco is introduced to a beautiful heiress, marries her, goes with her father into business, becomes a steel magnate, the business associate of Carnegie; retires with a fortune estimated at about \$25,000,000, is created a peer of the realm and acquires by purchase an estate in Scotland that belonged to his ancestors five hundred years ago. Not only are the King and Queen of Spain his guests, but the King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India has been one also. If Lieutenant Leith, who was the son of an admiral, had never wed his American wife it is reasonable to assume that his ambition to retire with flag rank and a pension of from £700 to £900 a year would have been gratified."

Mrs. Harry George and little daughter are at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. William Sinclair and Mrs. Belle Sinclair have returned to Washington, D.C., and are staying at the Rochambeau.

A daughter, Marion Leland Carmichael, was born to the wife of Captain Carmichael, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Rowland, N.C., on Aug. 30.

Judge Advocate General Davis, U.S.A., read a paper before the convention of the American Bar Association in St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.

Lieut. John Halligan, jr., U.S.N., on duty with the Bureau of Ordnance, has returned to duty after a vacation spent in Boston and vicinity.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., Judge Advocate General, is now on a trip of inspection of naval prisons. He has visited that at Norfolk and has also gone to New England.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., the retiring superintendent of the U.S.M.A., bade farewell to the battalion of cadets at West Point, Aug. 30. General Mills reviewed the battalion.

Col. J. G. Harbord, U.S.A., also one of the assistant chiefs of the Philippine Constabulary, will arrive soon in this country from London, where he stopped en route home from the Philippines.

Col. D. J. Baker, Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, is expected to arrive in Washington next week from Magnolia, Mass., where he has been spending a portion of his leave of absence.

Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder, aide to Superintendent Sands at the Naval Academy, will be detached from duty there after Sept. 15 at his own request. No orders have been issued as yet detailing him to other duty.

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will return to Washington Sept. 4 from the Province of Quebec, Canada, where he has been spending a month's leave of absence with his family.

Capt. W. H. Oury, of the Signal Corps, who is now at Fort Sheridan competing in pistol competition, will leave for Omaha when the matches are finished and will there join his company, ordered to Omaha from Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U.S.N., retired, was at the Navy Department on Thursday renewing old friendships formed while he was Judge Advocate General. He has just returned from a sojourn at Berkeley Springs in Virginia, where he was much benefited in health.

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., arrived in Washington this week with a number of insane patients from San Francisco. He called upon officials at the War Department, and by Surgeon General O'Reilly was warmly felicitated upon his admirable work in the San Francisco earthquake and fire disaster.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry and William P. Duvall, Major Joseph E. Kuhn and Capt. Herman C. Shumm, William S. Biddle and Charles S. Frank, U.S.A., who will represent the American Army at the German military maneuvers, arrived at Berlin, Germany, Aug. 29, and are lodged at the Hotel Bristol, in apartments ordered by Emperor William.

The rifle team that will represent the Infantry branch of the U.S. Army at the Sea Girt shoot left Fort Niagara, N.Y., on its trip to New Jersey. The officers, members of the team, and their ladies, twenty-two in all, boarded a special Pullman car that was to convey them to Sea Girt. Major Zerah W. Torrey, Inspector General's Department, captain of the team, was in charge.

Among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending Aug. 30 were the following: Capt. W. H. Jordan, Capt. J. H. Rice, Lieut. B. E. Grey and Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Ely, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. A. Covington and wife and Major George O. Squier, all U.S.A.; Comdr. J. C. Fremont, jr., U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Apple, Gen. P. D. Vroom, Gen. J. A. Buchanan and Major H. L. Scott, U.S.A.

J. Raynor Storrs Wells, member of the Larchmont Yacht Club and son of the millionaire president of the Fairbanks Company, is in solitary confinement in the brig of the receivingship Franklin at Portsmouth, Va., for disobedience of orders, and at the end of his ten-day sentence will be discharged from the Navy "for the good of the Service." Since his enlistment in the Navy a short time ago Wells has been constantly in trouble.

Despite some rumors to the contrary, Major Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., who was recently married to Mrs. John Davis, of Washington, and who is now on sick leave at Bar Harbor, Me., bears with him in relinquishing the duty on which he was so long engaged at the White House the warmest friendship of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Major McCawley since the McKinley administration has been considered by the mistresses of the White House as the man best qualified to plan the important social functions, with their intricacies of official precedence. Because the officer in this position is called upon for service at all hours it is deemed best that he should be an unmarried man. President Roosevelt wrote to Major McCawley a warm personal note of thanks for the manner in which he discharged his duties, which were undertaken in addition to duty at Marine Corps headquarters.

THE ARMY.

ARMY SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

I. The following competitors, having made the highest aggregate scores in the division rifle competition, held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., are announced as the division rifle team, 1906:

	Sl. F.	R.F.	S.F.	Ag.
1. Sergt. James A. Landers, 12th Inf.	342	176	271	789
2. Sergt. John W. Buerkle, 23d Inf.	350	172	225	747
3. Corp. Stephen Miller, 12th Inf.	328	182	236	746
4. 1st Sergt. Chas. S. Russell, 12th Cav.	349	168	200	717
5. Pvt. Andy Hensley, 23d Inf.	328	176	209	713
6. 1st Sergt. Irwin G. Patch, 13th Cav.	337	163	212	712
7. Corp. Eugenio Alera, P.R.P.R.	325	169	210	704
8. Sergt. Rudolf Barg, 5th Inf.	335	162	201	698
9. Pvt. Frank Law, 17th Inf.	320	167	209	696
10. Corp. Edward Borland, 17th Inf.	313	158	224	695
11. Sergt. Fred'k A. Mann, 13th Cav.	325	179	189	693
12. Sergt. William A. Cantrell, 5th Inf.	324	177	188	689
13. Corp. Charles M. Smith, 17th Inf.	332	164	191	687
14. Sergt. Axel Gustafson, 15th Cav.	337	162	213	679
15. Corp. Joseph Erk, 17th Inf.	304	148	194	679
16. Corp. Dillard Herndon, 17th Inf.	315	160	198	673
17. Sergt. Frank Baltimore, 12th Cav.	329	175	170	674
18. Sergt. Milton H. Taubee, 5th Inf.	323	160	190	673
19. Corp. Oscar Peek, 17th Inf.	326	149	189	664

The above named competitors are awarded medals as follows:

low: Numbers 1 and 2, gold medals; Numbers 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, silver medals; the remaining thirteen, bronze medals.

The following named distinguished marksman, having made a score at the Division Rifle Competition, equal to or exceeding that of the lowest member of the team, is announced as competitor for a place on the Army Rifle Team:

Alfred G. Horn, corporal, Troop F, 12th Cav.: Slow fire, 344; rapid fire, 189; skirmish fire, 219; aggregate, 752. The following named distinguished marksman, having made a score at the Division Rifle Competition, equal to or exceeding that of the lowest member of the team, is announced as competitor for a medal at the Army Rifle Competition: Arthur Thayer, captain, 3d Cav.: Slow fire, 326; rapid fire, 166; skirmish fire, 185; aggregate, 677.

The following named commissioned officers, having made scores at the Division Rifle Competition, equal to or exceeding that of the lowest member of the team, are announced as competitors for medals at the Army Rifle Competition: William A. Mitchell, 1st Lt., 15th Cav., 732; 1st Lt. Fred Bury, 23d Inf., 705; Capt. J. W. Clinton, 12th Inf., 701; 1st Lt. O. F. Snyder, 17th Inf., 687; Capt. M. K. Taubee, P.R.P.R., 682; 1st Lt. J. A. Degen, 12th Cav., 681. The above named officers are awarded medals as follows: First Lieutenant Mitchell, gold; 1st Lieutenants Russell and Bury, silver; the remaining four, bronze.

The following named competitors, having made the highest aggregate scores in the Division Pistol Competition, held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., are announced as the Divisional Team, 1906:

	Sl. F.	T.F.	R.F.	Ag.
1. Corp. Verne R. Bell, 15th Cav.	86	91	100	277
2. Pvt. Laurits Pederson, 12th Cav.	83	89	100	272
3. Trump. John R. Flannery, 12th Cav.	85	99	87	272
4. Sergt. John J. Daerda, 15th Cav.	84	91	97	272
5. Sergt. William Jackson, 17th Inf.	85	90	97	272
6. Corp. Fred W. Winters, 12th Cav.	86	89	97	272
7. Sergt. Frank Baltimore, 12th Cav.	84	90	97	271
8. Sergt. Harvey McCann, 15th Cav.	82	90	97	269
9. Corp. Stephen F. Finegan, 15th Cav.	81	87	100	268

The above named competitors are awarded medals as follows: Number 1, gold medal; Numbers 2 and 3, silver medals; the remaining six, bronze medals. The following named distinguished pistol shot, having made a score at the Division Pistol Competition equal to or exceeding that of the lowest member of the team, is announced as competitor for a place on the Army Pistol Team: Charles H. McNair, squadron sergeant major, 12th Cav.: Slow fire, 88; timed fire, 92; rapid fire, 97; aggregate, 277.

The following named distinguished pistol shot, having made a score at the Division Pistol Competition, equal to or exceeding that of the lowest member of the team, is announced as competitor for a medal at the Army Pistol Competition: Jay P. Hopkins, first lieutenant, Art. Corps: Slow fire, 89; timed fire, 95; rapid fire, 91; aggregate, 275.

The following named commissioned officers, having made scores at the Division Pistol Competition, equal to or exceeding that of the lowest member of the team, are announced as competitors for medals at the Army Pistol Competition: Second Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, 15th Cav., 280; Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Art. Corps, 272; 1st Lt. George E. Greene, Art. Corps, 271; 1st Lt. Guy E. Carleton, Art. Corps, 268. The above named officers are awarded medals as follows: Second Lieutenant Martin, gold; Captain Cruikshank, silver; and 1st Lieutenants Greene and Carleton, bronze.

The shooting for places on the Army rifle team was concluded at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 25, and out of 127 competitors, the following is the list of the twelve members constituting the Army Rifle Team, 1906, with the officers making scores equal to, or greater than, members of the team:

ENLISTED MEN.

	Ag.
1. 1st Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, Co. E, 4th Inf.	821
2. Sergt. James A. Landers, Co. M, 12th Inf.	820
3. Art. Harry C. Gardner, Co. G, 18th Inf.	807
4. Sergt. William F. Potts, Co. M, 4th Inf.	788
5. Sergt. L. B. Willis, Co. H, 26th Inf.	785
6. Corp. Alfred G. Horn, Co. F, 12th Inf.	766
7. Corp. W. P. Neville, Co. G, 26th Inf.	765
8. Sergt. Carl Schmidt, Co. A, 1st Cav.	760
9. Sergt. William A. Cantrell, Co. C, 5th Inf.	751
10. Corp. Charles Anderson, Co. E, 28th Inf.	751
11. Corp. Stephen Miller, Co. G, 12th Inf.	749
12. Pvt. Rudolph C. J. Eldenborg, Co. D, 28th Inf.	743

OFFICERS.

4a. Capt. F. G. Stritzinger, jr., 22d Inf.	802
4b. 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav.	792
5a. Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.	777
12a. Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf.	746

The following are the aggregate scores of the first fifty competitors and their standing in order of merit:

	To- tal.	Sk.	F.	Ag.	Or- der
Capt. Thayer, 3d Cav.	640	137	777	5a	
Capt. G. G. Palmer, 30th Inf.	596	124	720	20b	
Capt. Stritzinger, 22d Inf.	641	161	802	4a	
Capt. H. C. Clement, 29th Inf.	605	99	704	30a	
Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav.	618	120	738	16b	
Capt. F. W. Smith, 4th Inf.	618	130	746	12a	
Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th Inf.	607	108	710	27a	
H. L. Steele, A.C.	598	100	728	17b	
Capt. J. W. Clinton, 12th Inf.	587	95	682	36a	
Capt. G. Pritchard, 5th Cav.	568	129	697	32b	
Capt. A. Bjornstad, 28th Inf.	583	95	678	41a	
Capt. M. K. Taubee, P.R.L.	607	85	692	34a	
1st Lieut. Wiegandstein, 25th Inf.	593	103	696	32d	
1st Lieut. W. H. Point, 29th Inf.	641	100	741	15a	
1st Lieut. H. L. Cooper, 28th Inf.	588	110	698	32a	
1st Lieut. S. B. Pearson, 9th Cav.	634	89	723	20a	
1st Lieut. B. Palmer, 10th Cav.	632	160	792	4b	
1st Lieut. F. Barry, 23d Inf.	599	98	697	32c	
1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf.	598	120	718	22b	
1st Lieut. J. A. Degen, 12th Cav.	616	108	724	19a	
1st Lieut. O. F. Snyder, 17th Inf.	640	85	725	18a	
1st Lieut. W. L. Guthrie, Engrs.	600	130	733	17a	
1st Lieut. W. A. Mitchell, Engrs.	618	100	718	22a	
1st Lieut. J. G. Taylor, 18th Inf.	599	109	708	28a	
1st Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 20th Inf.	593	135	728	17c	
1st Lieut. G. M. Russell, 15th Cav.	581	93	674	45a	
2d Lieut. G. Fisher, 14th Cav.	633	94	727	17d	
2d Lieut. W. A. Alfante, 18th Inf.	589	150	739	17b	
2d Lieut. S. A. Harris, 14th Inf.	598	79	677	44a	
2d Lieut. C. McH. Eby, 2d Cav.	617	90	707	29a	
2d Lieut. D. R. Rodney, 5th Cav.	636	54	690	34b	
2d Lieut. A. B. Barber, Engrs.	650	88	738	16c	
2d Lieut. W. N. Hensley, 13th Cav.	588	82	670	48a	
Corp. M. O'Rourke (D.M.), Engrs.	590	109	699	31	
Sergt. D. O'Donnell (D.M.), Engrs.	599	90	689	34	
Sergt. C. Schmidt (D.M.), 1st Cav.	637	123	760	7	
Sergt. M. Toler (D.M.), 10th Cav.	589	95	717	22	
Sergt. J. E. Logan (D.M.), 9th Cav.	652	114	766	5	
Corp. A. G. Horn (D.M.), 12th Cav.	652	114	766	5	
1st Sergt. M. Dunbar (D.M.), 4th Inf.	675	146	821	1	
Sergt. J. Vaukoike (D.M.), 7th Inf.	587	126	713	26	
Sergt. J. Foulkrod (D.M.), 20th Inf.	575	104	679	40	
Pvt. P. Savage (D.M.), 26th Inf.	555	124	679	39	
Sergt. L. B. Willis (D.M.), 26th Inf.	633	152	785	4	
1st Sergt. W. E. Golden, Engrs.	587	155	742	14	
1st Sergt. D. Sulway, 2d Cav.	598	118	716	23	
1st Sergt. I. G. Patch, 15th Cav.	574	88	672	47	
1st Sergt. D. Hayes, 14th Inf.	548	113	713	25	
1st Sergt. W. K. Carwell, 20th Inf.	607	113	720	20	
1st Sergt. B. E. Cooper, 26th Inf.	579	Sick			
1st Sergt. R. M. Barr, 30th Inf.	603	103	706	29	
1st Sergt. H. E. Stadie, 30th Inf.	555	128	683	35	
Sergt. Thomas Hinton, Engrs.	592	82	674	45	
Sergt. R. W. Elder, 13th Cav.	627	116	743	13	
Sergt. F. A. Mann, 18th Cav.	580	98	678	42	
Sergt. J. J. Daerda, 15th Cav.	Sick				
Sergt. Smith Cox, 34th Co., C.A.	Sick				
Sergt. M. H. Taubee, 5th Inf.	582	95	677	44	

Sergt. L. Monroe, 10th Inf.	603	79	682	37
Sergt. J. A. Landers, 12th Inf.	650	170	820	2
Sergt. Albert Hayes, 14th Inf.	595	143	738	16
Sergt. J. W. Buerkle, 23d Inf.	640	85	725	18
Sergt. W. C. Cox, 27th Inf.	605	75	680	38
Sergt. David York, 29th Inf.	578	120	693	33
Sergt. R. Brickner, 29th Inf.	572	106	678	43
Corp. G. A. Grable, 11th Cav.	608	95	703	30
Corp. L. W. Curtis, 7th Inf.	612	104	716	24
Corp. S. Miller, 12th Inf.	602	147	749	10
Corp. D. Herndon, 17th Inf.	611	113	724	19
Corp. W. P. Neville, 26th Inf.	632	133	765	6
Corp. Frank Wesner, 26th Inf.	578	100	678	41
Corp. N. C. Hensley, 27th Inf.	607	113	720	21
Corp. Charles Anderson, 28th Inf.	639	112	751	9
Corp. John L. Cook, 28th Inf.	Sick			
Corp. L. E. Turner, 29th Inf.	597	111	708	28
Art. H. C. Gardner, 18th Inf.	662	145	807	3
Trump. L. B. Brundage, 14th Cav.	605	132	737	17
Pvt. J. Williams, 9th Cav.	578	95	673	46
Sergt. W. F. Potts, 4th Inf.	598	149	747	11
Pvt. H. O. Robinson, 11th Inf.	604	78	682	36
Pvt. Ray H. Shaw, 14th Inf.	589	76	665	50
Pvt. C. Kimball, 22d Inf.	564	130	694	32
Pvt. Samuel L. Hall, 27th Inf.	636	105	741	15
Pvt. E. O. Eldenborg, 28th Inf.	613	130	743	12
Pvt. Emil Meyers, 29th Inf.	545	121	666	49
Pvt. M. E. Coleman, 29th Inf.	577	90	667	48

G.O. 37, AUG. 17, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The Rifle and Pistol Teams of the Northern Division for the year 1906 selected at the Division Small Arms Competitions held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are announced as follows, and the members of the respective teams are accordingly awarded the authorized medals:

RIFLE TEAM.

Name.	Score.	Medal.
1. Pvt. Samuel L. Hall, 27th Inf.	753	Gold
2. Corp. Lloyd W. Curtis, 7th Inf.	748	Gold
3. Corp. George A. Grable, 11th Cav.	746	Gold
Pvt. John Williams, 9th Cav.	740	Silver
5. Artificer Harry C. Gardner, 18th Inf.	735	Silver
6. Pvt. William F. Potts, 4th Inf.	734	Silver
7. Corp. John L. Cook, 28th Inf.	728	Silver
8. Corp. Nealy C. Hensley, 27th Inf.	723	Silver
9. Sergt. William C. Cox, 27th Inf.	716	Silver
10. Pvt. Harvey C. Robinson, 11th Inf.	710	Silver
11. Pvt. Rudolph C. J. Eldenborg, 28th Inf.	702	Bronze
12. Q.M. Sergt. Samuel Peterson, 6th Cav.	699	Bronze
13. Sergt. Sam D. Carter, 2d Cav.	696	Bronze
14. Sergt. Benjamin A. Bettis, 10th Cav.	688	Bronze
15. Pvt. Clifford Campbell, 4th Inf.	686	Bronze
16. Sergt. Thomas Hinton, Engr. Corps.	680	Bronze
17. Sergt. John E. Reeb, 7th Inf.	678	Bronze
18. Corp. Charles Anderson, 28th Inf.	677	Bronze
19. 1st Sergt. Herman E. Stadie, 30th Inf.	676	Bronze
20. Corp. Charles Davis, 9th Cav.	676	Bronze
21. Corp. Claude S. Allen, 6th Cav.	675	Bronze
22. 1st Sergt. Isaac Bailey, 10th Cav.	674	Bronze
23. Sergt. Robert W. Elder, 13th Cav.	674	Bronze
24. 1st Sergt. W. H. Lewis, 2d Cav.	673	Bronze
25. 1st Sergt. George R. Smith, 18th Inf.	673	Bronze
26. 1st Sergt. David Sulzway, 2d Cav.	670	Bronze
27. 1st Sergt. Wesley E. Golden, Engr. Corps.	669	Bronze
28. 1st Sergt. John H. Fanning, 7th Inf.	668	Bronze
29. Corp. William C. Ocker, 2d Cav.	668	Bronze
30. 1st Sergt. Ben Holter, 30th Inf.	665	Bronze

PISTOL TEAM, PACIFIC DIVISION.

	B.	O.
1. Post Q.M. Sergt. W. J. Spencer, U.S.A.	176	276
2. Sergt. W. H. Sprea, Troop F, 14th Cav.	179	276
3. Sadr' C. E. Hoster, Troop M, 14th Cav.	179	276
4. Ord. Sergt. Patrick Fitzgerald, U.S.A.	174	271
5. Mus. O. Walker, Co. D, 1st Bat. Engrs.	174	271
6. Sergt. Dalton Roe, Co. A, 3d Inf.	174	271

Successful Commissioned Competitors.

	B.	O.
1. 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav.	181	278
2. 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf.	181	278
3. 1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf.	174	271

A. Aggregates for slow fire and timed fire; B, Aggregates for slow fire, timed fire and rapid fire; C, Medals.

G.O. 16, AUG. 14, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.
The following named enlisted competitors, having made the highest aggregate scores at the division rifle competition, are announced as the division rifle team, and awarded the medals specified opposite their names:

	Aggregate Score.	Medals.
1. Sergt. David York, 29th Inf.	741	Gold
2. Corp'l. W. P. Neville, 26th Inf.	741	Gold
3. Trump. Leiter Slagle, 5th Cav.	737	Silver
4. Sergt. John B. Childers, 26th Inf.	726	Silver
5. 1st Sergt. Robert M. Barr, 30th Inf.	726	Silver
6. Corp'l. Frank Wesner, 26th Inf.	724	Bronze
7. 1st Sergt. Ber. E. Cooper, 26th Inf.	722	Bronze
8. Pvt. Matthew E. Coleman, 29th Inf.	717	Bronze
9. Sergt. Ralph Brickner, 29th Inf.	708	Bronze
10. Pvt. Emil Myers, 29th Inf.	700	Bronze
11. Saddler Kenneth Krane, 5th Cav.	699	Bronze
12. Q.M. Sergt. Ralph E. Baker, 1st Cav.	698	Bronze
13. Corp'l. Loyd E. Turner, 29th Inf.	695	Bronze

The following commissioned competitors are also awarded the medals specified opposite their names:

	Aggregate Score.	Medals.
1. Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th Inf.	809	Gold
2. 2d Lieut. D. R. Rodney, 5th Cav.	744	Gold
3. 1st Lieut. G. A. Purington, 8th Cav.	735	Silver
4. 1st Lieut. W. H. Point, 29th Inf.	735	Silver
5. 1st Lieut. H. A. Wiegstein, 25th Inf.	728	Silver
6. Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav.	726	Silver
7. Capt. G. B. Fritchard, Jr., 5th Cav.	715	Bronze
8. 2d Lieut. W. N. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav.	697	Bronze

The following named distinguished marksmen are announced as competitors for the Army rifle team.

	Aggregate Score.
1. Sergt. L. B. Willis, Co. H, 26th Inf.	752
2. Pvt. Preston Savage, Co. C, 26th Inf.	749
3. Capt. H. C. Clement, Jr., 29th Inf.	744
4. Sergt. Carl Schmidt, Co. A, 1st Cav.	720

The names of the division pistol team were given in our last issue, page 1452.

S.O. AUG. 30, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Leave of one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert C. Loving and Arthur M. Whaley, assistant surgeons. Authorized to return to United States via Suez Canal on transport to leave Manila for New York city about Sept. 1.

Leave of fourteen days is granted Capt. Leroy T. Hillman, O.D.

Leave of one month is granted Contract Surg. Francis M. McCallum upon relief from present duties.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

G.O. 142, AUG. 14, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.
By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army, as published in G.O. No. 26, W. D. Feb. 6, 1906, and in Par. 2, G.O. No. 112, W.D., June 19, 1906, is hereby modified as follows:

Cavalry.

Twelve troops of sixty-five enlisted men each, 780; regimental and squadron non-commissioned staff, 8; regimental band, 28. Total number of enlisted men in Cavalry, 12,240.

Artillery Corps.

Sergeants major, senior grade, 21; sergeants major, junior grade, 27; (organized as provided for Cavalry) of twenty-eight men each, 280. Total, 328.

Coast Artillery.

One hundred and twenty-two companies of enlisted men each, 13,296. The depot torpedo company will consist of 140 enlisted men. Three torpedo companies of 129 enlisted men each, 387. Each torpedo company will consist of 129 enlisted men.

Field Artillery.

Twenty-two batteries (light) of 133 enlisted men each, 2,926; two batteries (siege) of 160 enlisted men each, 320. Each siege battery will consist of 160 enlisted men. Two batteries (horse) of 143 enlisted men each, 286. Each horse battery will consist of 143 enlisted men. Four batteries (mountain) of 120 enlisted men each, 480. Each mountain battery will consist of 120 enlisted men. Total number of enlisted men in Artillery Corps, 18,165.

Infantry.

Twelve companies of sixty-five enlisted men each, 780; regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff, 8; regimental band, 28. Total number of enlisted men in regiment, 816. Number of regiments, 30. Total number of enlisted men in Infantry, 24,480.

Engineers.

Four companies of 104 enlisted men each, 416; battalion non-commissioned staff, 2. Total number of enlisted men in battalion, 418. Number of battalions, 3. Total, 1,254. Engineer band (organized as provided for Infantry), 28. Total number of enlisted men in Engineers, 1,282. Each Engineer company will consist of 104 enlisted men.

Additional strength: For 4 troops of Cavalry, 2 corporals and 33 privates each, and for 12 companies of Infantry, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 41 privates each, when stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; for 12 troops of Cavalry, 2 corporals and 18 privates each, when stationed at Fort Riley, Kans.; for troops of Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., 2 corporals and 18 privates each; for Troops I, K, and L, 13th Regiment of Cavalry, 2 corporals to each troop; for the 1st and 2d, and 3d Battalions of Engineers (12 companies), 1 sergeant to each company; for each regiment of the 13th Regiment of Cavalry, to which is privates, except for the 13th Regiment of Cavalry, to which is given an additional strength of 2 corporals and 18 privates; for each regiment of Infantry, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 18 privates, except for the 18th Regiment of Infantry, to which is given an additional strength of 2 corporals and 18 privates. Total, 1,961. Total enlisted in line of the Army, 58,128.

Staff Departments, etc.

United States Military Academy, 1,121; Signal Corps (including master signal electricians), 1,212; Ordnance Department (including ordnance sergeants), 700; post commissary sergeants, 200; post quartermaster sergeants, 200; master electricians, 25; electrician sergeants, 100; Indian scouts, 75; recruiting parties and recruit depots, 1,800; United States Military Prison, 160. Total staff, etc., 4,887; total, 62,515.

G.O. 145, AUG. 16, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations governing the schools and college at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

OIR. 52, AUG. 25, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned within the division:

"War Department, Washington, Aug. 23, 1906.

"The Commanding General, Atlantic Division.

"Sir: Referring to inquiry contained in letter of the 5th in-

stant of the commanding officer of Co. B, 22d Inf., forwarded by your indorsement of the 16th, as to the classification and pay, under the provisions of Par. 1373, Army Regulations, as amended, of a soldier who qualified in 1905 as sharpshooter, and in 1906 as first class only, I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to inform you that the man in question must be carried and paid as a marksman until the close of the next regular practice season. The scores entered by the commanding officer of Company B on his report should be those made this year, notation being made that classification is based on the provisions of Par. 1373, Army Regulations.

"The regular practice season, 1906, for Madison Barracks, where Co. B, 23d Inf., is stationed, closed on July 31.

"Very respectfully,

"F. C. AINSWORTH, The Military Secretary."

By command of Major General Wade:

W. J. GLASGOW, Capt., 13th Cav., A.D.C., Asst. to Mil. Sec.

G.O. 25, AUG. 23, 1906, DEPT. OF GULF.

Give instructions to secure the prompt rendition of all estimates, requisitions, and reports required at these headquarters from quartermasters in this department.

G.O. 52, AUG. 25, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

During the temporary absence of Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, chief commissary of the department, Capt. Claude B. Swezey, paymaster, will assume charge of the office of chief commissary.

G.O. 53, AUG. 26, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Capt. Marcellus B. Spinks, paymaster, is assigned to temporary duty and station at Omaha, Neb.

G.O. 27, JULY 7, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Headquarters, field and staff and band, 4th Cavalry, are transferred from Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Jolo, Jolo. The regimental chaplain will retain station at Camp Overton, Mindanao. Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., will assume command of the post of Jolo, Jolo, on the departure of Major H. L. Scott, 14th Cav.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about July 20, 1906. (July 14, Phil. Div.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Major Eben Swift, General Staff, and 1st Lieut. Edward A. Kregar, 28th Inf., at the proper time will proceed to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., and report not later than Aug. 30, 1906, for temporary duty. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff, these headquarters, will proceed to Los Banos, Laguna, for treatment at the hot springs at that place for a period not exceeding one month. (July 2, Phil. Div.)

Par. 42 and 43, S.O. 188, Aug. 10, 1906, W.D., relating to Major William A. Mann, General Staff, and Major David DuB. Gaillard, General Staff, are revoked. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Major William A. Mann, General Staff, is relieved from further duty at Camp Roosevelt, Mount Getre, Pa., and will proceed to rejoin his proper station without delay. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department, and is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. Lieutenant Colonel Jones will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Lieut. Col. J. Escourt Sawyer, D.Q.M.G. (Aug. 9, D.D.)

Major David S. Stanley, Q.M., from duty in the Department of Mindanao to Manila for duty as depot Q.M., Manila, relieving Major George McK. Williamson, who will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief quartermaster. (July 3, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Pyfe from Santo Tomas, Batangas, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

SUSBISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph Thompson from duty in the depot commissary and will be sent to the transport Ingalls for duty. (June 30, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee from duty at Manila to Parang, Samar, for duty. (June 30, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. P. E. Butler from camp near Austin, Texas, to Fort Reno, Okla. (Aug. 21, D.T.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month is granted Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, C.S. (Aug. 21, D.T.)

During the absence of leave of Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, C.S., Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourn, 26th Inf., will act as chief commissary of the department. (Aug. 21, D.T.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Stanley J. Erazmus, now at Camp Tacoma, Murray, Wash., will be sent Sept. 1, 1906, to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George P. Heard, asst. surg., upon the arrival at Fort Wingate, N.M., of Contract Surg. Clarence A. Trenholtz, will proceed to the camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty during the encampment. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Culler, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. George E. Campbell will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (July 19, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Edward F. Geddings, asst. surg., will report at Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, asst. surg., from duty in the Department of Mindanao, to Manila, for duty. (July 3, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg., now on duty at camp near Austin, Texas, will return to his station, Fort Brown. (Aug. 20, D.T.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Weston P. Chamberlain, asst. surg., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Contract Surg. James E. Shellenberger, from the camp near Austin, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment. (Aug. 21, D.T.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Sabin from duty at Nasugbu, Batangas, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. Contract Surg. Madison H. Bowman from duty at Calapan, Mindoro, to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (June 25, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. Edwin W. Patterson will proceed to Nasugbu, Batangas, for duty. Sergt. 1st Class William D. Evans, Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Calamba, Laguna, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Matthew Nell, who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (July 11, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Elias H. Porter from further duty in the Philippines Division, upon the expiration of his present leave and will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for temporary duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 17, D. Lakes.)

Contract Surg. George B. Jones from Camp Wilhelm, Taya-ba, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, relieving Contract Surg. Morris J. Hansen, who will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty. (July 16, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Clarence A. Trenholtz upon the return of 1st Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, asst. surg., to Fort Apache, Ariz., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. George P. Heard, asst. surg., upon whose return to Fort Wingate, Contract Surgeon Trenholtz will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Julius Strauss, H.C., will report to the C.O., Base Hospital, Iloilo, for duty. (July 5, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edgar M. Wright, H.C., to his proper station, Catubig, Samar. (July 12, D.V.)

Sergt. William C. Below, H.C., from Parang, Mindanao, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (July 5, D. Min.)

Par. 7, S.O. 130, c.s., these headquarters, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Amos S. Kinger, H.C., is revoked. (Aug. 10, D. Col.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E., is detailed for duty as range officer at the National Match to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., beginning Sept. 4, 1906, and will report not later than Sept. 2, 1906. (Aug. 28, A.D.)

Lieut. Col. William T. Russell, C.E., is detailed as engineer of the 14th Light-house District, to relieve Major James G. Warren, C.E., of that duty. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, will report Sept. 5, 1906, to Col. Charles H. Whipple, asst. paymaster gen., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas M. Moody, paymaster, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (July 14, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Thomas M. Moody, paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster for duty, with station in Manila. (July 14, D. Luzon.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. John McCarthy will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Aug. 14, D.T.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Major Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about Oct. 15, for Manila, for duty as chief ordnance officer of Philippine Division, and in command of the Manila ordnance depot. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Robert Moore, Fort Montgomery, N.Y., will, upon being relieved by Ord. Sergt. John Flannery, proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for duty. (Aug. 30, D.E.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: First class sergeant, to date Aug. 16, 1906: Noel P. Akers, Zachariah H. Mitchum, Charles O. Hastings, John J. Burns, Thomas I. King, Michael Coyle, Carl V. Snow, Harry Strider, Charles Boelterli, Willis O. Perry, Walter L. Costenbender, John A. Murphy. To be sergeants: Corporals Henry E. Knust, Henry H. Smith and Thomas J. Meagher, to date Aug. 16, 1906. To be corporals: First Class Privates George Wirth, Mervyn Falk, Charles S. Voss, Oliver G. Berry, Alfred N. Ghion, Joseph E. Kilgore, Joseph A. Dillon and Paul Boyden, to date Aug. 16, 1906. (Aug. 16, Signal Office.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Nov. 1, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, is granted 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL.

Leave for two months, to take effect after the encampment near Austin, Texas, is granted Capt. W. G. Sills, 1st Cav. (Aug. 21, S.W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav., will proceed to the camp of instruction, near Austin, Texas, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 23, D.T.)

Leave for thirty days, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Fort Sheridan, is granted Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav. (Aug. 28, N.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted Major Charles H. Watta, 5th Cav., to take effect upon his return to station after the maneuvers. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. A. B. Doekery, 5th Cav. (Aug. 21, S.W.D.)

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav., having been assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, will accompany General Lee on change of station to Iloilo, Panay. (July 6, Phil. Div.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for two months is granted Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, 6th Cav., to take effect upon the conclusion of the maneuvers at the camp of instruction near Austin, Texas. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., distinguished pistol shot, will report to Major William H. Sage, 7th Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 16, N.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp Chickamauga, Ga., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Emory S. West, 7th Cav., from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., to his proper station. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 7th Cav., now sick in the division hospital, Manila, will be transferred by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to the General Hospital at that place for treatment. (June 28, Phil. Div.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., from duty with the civil government to San Francisco, Cal., thence to join his troop. (July 2, Phil. Div.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon completion of his duties at Fort Sheridan, is granted 2d Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 10th Cav. (Aug. 28, N.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, 11th Cav., will proceed to the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with his proper command. (Aug. 21, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for two months, to take effect after his return with Troop H, 13th Cav., to Fort Myer, Va., from Mount Getre, Pa., is granted Capt. E. L. Phillips, 13th Cav. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Chester H. Loop, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will join his regiment. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the small arms competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav. (Aug. 27, N.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the small arms competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav. (Aug. 25, N.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, A.C., will rejoin his proper station. (June 30, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, A.C., is detailed as Q.M. and C.S. at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., relieving Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 30, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, A.C. (Aug. 18, D.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 13, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., A.C. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

Major Charles L. Phillips, A.C., to report at Fort McKinley, Me., upon the expiration of his present leave. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. John R. Musgrave, A.C. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edgar H.

that depot, to relieve 1st Lieut. Louis F. Buck, A.C. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Brooke Payne and Joseph P. Tracy, A.C., are detailed for duty as range officers at the National Match to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., beginning Sept. 4, 1906, and will report there not later than Sept. 2, 1906. (Aug. 27, A.D.)

Capt. John T. Geary and 2d Lieut. William Paterson, A.C., are relieved from the requirements of Par. 2, S.O. No. 92, c.s., these headquarters. (Aug. 27, A.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George O. Hubbard, A.C., is extended one month and twenty days. (Aug. 27, A.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. N. E. Wood, Art. Corps, is extended ten days. (Aug. 20, D. Cal.)

Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, A.C., is relieved from the requirements of Par. 2, S.O. 96, c.s., these headquarters. (Aug. 27, A.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the small arms competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted Capt. Harry L. Steele, A.C. (Aug. 24, N.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Sept. 5, 1906, is granted Capt. E. R. Tilton, A.C. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

Capt. Edwin Landon, A.C., will proceed to Schenectady, N.Y., for the purpose of witnessing the test of portable searchlights to be held about Sept. 6, 1906.

Par. 22, S.O. 163, July 12, 1906, W.D., relating to Capt. Guy T. Scott, A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 187, Aug. 9, 1906, W.D., as transfers Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, A.C., from the unassigned list to the 85th Co., C.A., is amended so as to transfer him from the unassigned list to the 63d Co., C.A. He will join his company under the operation of his previous orders. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Capt. William F. Hancock, A.C., is transferred from the 63d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after return to his proper station from the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, is granted 2d Lieut. James S. Dusenbury, A.C. (Aug. 22, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after the return of the 23d Battery, Field Art., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is granted 2d Lieut. David McC. McKell, A.C. (Aug. 30, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Second Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1906, is granted Col. George K. McGunnigle, 1st Inf. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Charles Keller, 3d Inf., will join his regiment at Fort Lawton, Wash. (Aug. 22, D. Col.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Waterman, 4th Inf., to take effect upon the conclusion of the maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. S. FOSTER.

Second Lieut. Eugene C. Ecker, 9th Inf., to Manila, division hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Chester H. Loop, 13th Inf. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., will report to the chief Q.M. of the division for duty as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Ingalls, with station in Manila. (June 26, Phil. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. DENT.

First Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th Inf., will proceed from Renton, Wash., to Auburn, Wash., for station, in connection with the work on the progressive military map. (Aug. 22, D. Col.)

Lieut. John G. Macomb, 14th Inf., to join company at Camp Tacoma, Murray, Wash. (Aug. 20, D. Col.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., from duty in the Department of Luzon to Iloilo, Panay, for special duty. (July 6, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th Inf., Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Mende, is also detailed as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport McClellan, relieving Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., and as Q.M. and C.S. transport Kilpatrick, relieving 1st Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf. Captain Pickering and Lieutenant Jackson will join their regiments. (June 27, Phil. Div.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Second Lieut. F. C. McCune, 16th Inf., relieved from duty in connection with Calamba, Los Banos, Bay Road, Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (July 11, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. W. O. Boswell, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 16th Inf., granted leave for one month, on account of exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, and to leave the division July 20, 1906. (July 17, Phil. Div.)

Capt. E. R. Chrisman, 16th Inf., assigned to command of 1st Battalion, 16th Inf. (July 21, Reg. S.O.)

Major Charles W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as military secretary. (July 14, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Luther R. James, 16th Inf., from duty at Dagupan, Pangasinan, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with his regiment. (July 11, D. Luzon.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., from sick in division hospital, Manila, will join his proper station. (June 30, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. J. L. Bond, 19th Inf., will proceed from Malabang, Mindanao, to Parang, Mindanao, for duty with Co. G, 19th Inf. (July 17, D. Min.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon the completion of his duties at the Army rifle competition, is granted 2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf. (Aug. 21, N.D.)

First Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., is detailed for duty as range officer at the national match to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., beginning Sept. 4, 1906, and will report in person not later than Sept. 2, 1906. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of duties in connection with the small arms competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf. (Aug. 24, N.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon completion of his duties at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf. (Aug. 28, N.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Upon the arrival of 2d Lieut. Manfred Lanza, 21st Inf., at Camp Connell, Samar, will turn the detachment of Co. C, 21st Inf., over to the C.O. of that post, and will proceed to join his company at Santa Rita, Samar. (July 17, D.V.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Yuma, Arizona Territory, is designated as the station of 1st Lieut. Solomon B. West, 22d Inf., while on duty in connection with the "Progressive Military Map of the United States." (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

Chaplain Edward H. Fitzgerald, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., will proceed to Camp Tacoma, Murray, Wash., for duty. (April 18, Pac. D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Whitfield, 22d Inf., to take effect upon the return of troops from the maneuvers at Fort McDowell. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., from duty at Camp Downes, Leyte, to Camp Bumpus, Leyte. (July 12, D. V.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The resignation by Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., acting judge advocate, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 12, 1906. Leave from

Sept. 7 to and including Sept. 12, 1906, is granted Captain Glidden. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, 25th Inf., is detailed as an A.Q.M. and will proceed to New York city general depot of the Q.M.D. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

The 1st Battalion, 25th Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Fort Brown, Texas, and will proceed by rail to Fort Reno, Okla., and there take station. (Aug. 22, D.T.)

First Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., from duty at the camp near Austin, Texas, and will return to his proper station Fort Brown, Texas. (Aug. 19, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the small arms competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf. (Aug. 27, N.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

First Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, 26th Inf., having returned from leave, will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 14, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 190, Aug. 13, 1906, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. James W. H. Reisinger, Jr., 27th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph H. Griffiths, 27th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will join his company at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Aug. 28, D. Lakes.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon completion of their duties Fort Sheridan, is granted 1st Lieut. Will H. Point and Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf. (Aug. 28, N.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for two months, to take effect as soon after his return from camp of instruction as his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Albin L. Clark, 30th Inf., under exceptional circumstances. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after return to his proper station from the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, Kas., is granted 2d Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf. (Aug. 22, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after return to his proper station from the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf. (Aug. 22, D. Mo.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1906, is granted Capt. S. M. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment. (Aug. 27, D.E.)

MILITARY ACADEMY

William E. Lane, Jr., was discharged from the military service of the U.S. as a cadet of the U.S.M.A., June 12, 1906, by reason of his graduation from the Academy on that date. Subsequently to his graduation Mr. Lane declined a commission in the Army as 2d lieutenant of Infantry. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

MASTER ELECTRICIANS.

Master Signal Electrician Earle W. Binkley will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Odus C. Horney, Major Tracy C. Dickson, Capt. William H. Tschappat, O.D., is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., Oct. 1, 1906, for the purpose of passing upon the examination papers of lieutenants and captains of the Army at large, who may be examined under the provisions of G.O. 120, July 3, 1906, W.D. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet as soon as practicable after Oct. 15, 1906, at Fort Riley, Kas., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav.; Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav.; Capt. Guy Carleton, 13th Cav.; Capt. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg.; Capt. William W. Reno, asst. surg. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet as soon as practicable after Oct. 15, 1906, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf.; Capt. George W. Martin, 18th Inf.; Fred. E. Evans, 18th Inf.; Horace D. Bloomer, asst. surg.; Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 29, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergeants George D. Tripp, 77th Co., C.A., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William B. Homer, A.C.; Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, A.C. (Aug. 25, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Me., Aug. 29, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Lewis B. Massie, 107th Co., C.A., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Major William C. Rafferty, Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 1st Lieut. Charles D. Winn, A.C. (Aug. 25, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for the examination of officers of the Pay Department to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles H. Whipple, asst. paymaster gen.; Major James B. Houston, paymaster; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, paymaster; Capt. John R. Devereux, asst. surg. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Thomas W. Winston, A.C., Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, A.C., 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, A.C., will meet at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. John H. McNellis, 125th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Laurence C. Brown, A.C., Capt. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., A.C., and 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, A.C., will meet at Fort McKinley, Me., Sept. 4, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. James G. Thompson, 90th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

A board to consist of Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, A.C.; Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav.; Capt. Matthew C. Smith, 14th Cav.; Veterinarian Richard B. Corcoran, A.C., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, and Madeline, Cal., for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased for the Army. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 14th Cav.; Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, A.C.; Veterinarian Henry W. Peter, 14th Cav., is appointed to meet at Condon, Ore., for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased for the Army. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, deputy Q.M.G.; Capt. William S. McNair, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav.; Veterinarian S. Farrell, Q.M.D., is appointed to meet at East St. Louis, Ill., for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased for the Army. Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., is detailed as an additional member of the board, for the purpose of assisting in the selection of twenty-four horses for the Cavalry detachment at the United States Military Academy. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 3d Cav., promoted to colonel, rank Aug. 29, 1906, assigned to 5th Cavalry.

Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Aug. 20, 1906, assigned to 3d Cavalry.

Capt. Parker W. West, 15th Cav., promoted to major, rank Aug. 20, 1906, assigned to 14th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Warren W. Whitfield, 15th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 20, 1906, assigned to 15th Cavalry.

Colonel Schuyler will remain on duty at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, until the completion of the maneuvers thereat, when he will return to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment.

Captain Whitfield will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join company to which assigned. The remaining officers will join their regiments. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is convened to meet at Camp Connell, Samar,

July 14, 1906. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Robert J. C. Irvine, Capt. Tredwell W. Moore, Stephen M. Hackney, Robert W. Rose, Charles R. Howland, Carroll F. Armistead, 1st Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, William P. Kitts, Otis R. Cole, 2d Lieut. Rutherford S. Harris, 2d Lieut. David P. Wood, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf., judge advocate. (July 13, D.V.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at camp near Three Rivers, Sequoia National Park, Cal., Aug. 22, 1906. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, 14th Cav.; Capt. George B. Pond, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazard, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, 20th Inf., judge advocate. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 23, 1906. Detail: Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 2d Cav.; Major William C. Buttler, 22d Inf.; Major John S. Parke, Jr., 14th Inf.; Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Harshorn, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward H. DeArmond, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Justice, 22d Inf., judge advocate. (Aug. 20, D. Col.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 23. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Major James A. Goodin, 7th Inf.; Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Inf.; Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf.; William R. Smedberg, 14th Cav.; Dana T. Merrill, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., squadron adjutant, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, A.C.; 2d Lieut. William R. Scott, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James K. Parsons, battalion adjutant, 20th Inf., judge advocate. (Aug. 20, D. Col.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Capt. William A. Cavenaugh from the 6th Inf., to the 15th Inf. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect Aug. 29: Major William C. Buttler from the 22d Inf. to the 29th Inf.; Major Alfred Hasbrouck from the 29th Inf. to the 14th Inf. Major Buttler upon the conclusion of the encampment at Camp Tacoma, Wash., will join the regiment to which transferred. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. William B. Bell, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Principal Musician William J. Harrington, band, 9th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list upon the receipt of this order. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

First Sergt. James Brown, Troop B, 5th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Seattle Aug. 18.

DIX—At Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila. To sail for New York on Sept. 1.

KILPATRICK—At Manila. To sail for New York Nov. 1.

LOGAN—Sailed from Honolulu Aug. 24 for Manila.

McCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when repaired.

SEWARD—At Manila. To sail for New York Sept. 1.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Nagasaki Aug. 18 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived Manila Aug. 21.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Arrived San Francisco Aug. 18.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Arrived Tacoma Aug. 26.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps, at Manila.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, at Fort Wood, N.Y.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
THOMAS Sept. 5	LOGAN* Sept. 20
SHERIDAN* Sept. 25	THOMAS Oct. 10
SHERMAN Oct. 15	SHERIDAN* Oct. 30
LOGAN Nov. 5	SHERMAN Nov. 20
THOMAS Nov. 20	LOGAN* Dec. 10
SHERIDAN Dec. 15	THOMAS Dec. 31
SHERMAN Jan. 5, 1907	

*Will carry troops.

GRAFTON FUND.

Contributions to the fund for the benefit of Private Grafton during the present week are: Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf., \$2; Brig. Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, U.S.A., retired, \$5. With \$70 previously acknowledged this makes a total of \$83 to date.

FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOLS.

The following officers having been ordered to report to the commandant, Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College, on Aug. 15, 1906, are announced as the student class, Infantry and Cavalry School, for school year 1906-07, which is divided into sections as follows:

First Section.—Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Royder E. Beebe, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., A.C.; 2d Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jean Brugère, Chasseurs d'Afrique, French army; Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter J. Buttgenbach, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf.; Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf.

Second Section.—1st Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, 29th Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf.; Capt. John L. De Witt, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav.; Capt. Cleo Roy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David A. Henkes, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf.

Third Section.—1st Lieut. Rhees Jackson, 12th Inf.; Capt. Monroe C. Keith, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Jorge Lands, Mexican Inf.; 1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, A.C.; 2d Lieut. George C

Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.; Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Capt. Wyatt O. Selkirk, 1st Inf., Texas National Guard; 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Walter H. Smith, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf.

Regulations for the government of student officers and officers on duty are published, and in conclusion Colonel Hall says: "It should be borne in mind that the whole college staff are laboring solely for the good of the student classes, and the latter can assist very materially in their own advancement and in lessening the labors of the faculty by observing proper decorum and paying careful attention to instructions."

The officers hereinafter named are assigned to duty as assistant instructors in departments as follows: Department of Military Art.—Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav.; Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf. Department of Law.—First Lieut. E. A. Kreger, 28th Inf.

Capt. E. E. Booth, 7th Cav., is assigned to duty as assistant instructor, Department of Military Art. Captain Booth will, in addition to his regular duties, supervise the accounts of the student officers' messes. He will also retain charge of the Post Steam Laundry.

Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as instructor, Signal School.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 27, 1906.

Lieut. J. L. Jordan, 18th Inf., has returned after a visit with relatives in Tennessee. Lieut. J. A. Moss, 22d Inf., arrived yesterday, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, from San Francisco. Relatives in the city of Lieut. John C. Murphy, who was formerly stationed at this post, have received a telegram stating that Lieutenant Murphy, who is now at the General Hospital at Washington, is very much improved.

Lieuts. William L. Guthrie, C.E., W. A. Alfante, 18th Inf., J. G. Taylor, 18th Inf., and Sergeant O'Donnell, C.E., distinguished marksmen, will leave soon for Sea Girt, N.J., to take part in the competition to be held at that place. Lieutenant Guthrie will compete in both rifle and pistol competitions. Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, returned Monday from Des Moines, Ia., where he has been visiting since the closing of the Signal School. Major Eben Swift returned Monday from a visit in Iowa. He was recently detailed to the General Staff, and will leave for Washington soon.

Capt. J. P. Ryan returned Sunday from the Army maneuvers at Indianapolis, Ind. Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill will return to this post this week from the maneuvers at Chattanooga, Tenn. Master Desmond O'Keefe, son of Attorney John T. O'Keefe, of Leavenworth, who has been visiting his aunt and uncle, Miss Dora and Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., at Fort Ogilthorpe, entertained the young people of the post on the occasion of his eleventh birthday on Tuesday at the chaplain's quarters.

Two additions are to be built to the steam laundry at this post soon, and Captain Booth is preparing plans for their construction. The additions, with the number of machines to be bought, will cost several thousand dollars. This is to be done on the recommendation of the board appointed to visit the various steam laundries at Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., leaves shortly for Mt. Gretna. Mrs. Adolph Lange, of Leavenworth, and daughter, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, of Fort Logan H. Roots, who are spending the summer in Helena, Mont., will return to Leavenworth about the middle of September. Mrs. Paul W. Beck, of this post, who is spending the summer with Lieutenant Beck's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Beck, in Colorado Springs, will return Wednesday with Colonel Wales and a party of friends for an automobile tour through the West. Major Lansing H. Beach, C.E., who will be the acting assistant commandant of the Service schools, has been touring through Europe, and will return to this post some time this week. Mrs. Anna Cochran, who is spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carey, at Careyhurst, Wyo., will leave in a few days with a party of friends on a motor tour to Denver and Colorado.

Capt. Campbell King arrived Saturday from Chicago. The following officers arrived this week from Fort Riley to enter the Service school: Capt. O. E. Hunt, 18th Inf.; Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th Inf.; Lieut. E. H. Rubottom, 9th Cav., all of the Staff College; Lieut. D. A. Lindsay, 1st Cav., to attend the Signal School.

Mesdames Parker, Hoyle and Lewis, from this post, were among those who received at the hop, given at Fort Riley by the ladies and officers of the garrison, to the officers in camp, Friday evening. The hop, which was informal, proved very enjoyable in spite of the hot weather. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell is the guest of Major and Mrs. Sloum at The Hague, Lake George. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, and her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, during the absence of Lieutenant Sherrill at Chickamauga. Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius C. Smith and sons have arrived from Jefferson Barracks. Captain Smith will sail Sept. 5, while Mrs. Smith and children will remain in Leavenworth during the winter with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Graham.

Misses Lois and Ruth Wotton, of Lawrence, Kan., are the guests of Miss Ethel Hall, Capt. Irving Carr, Captain Nolan, Lieutenant Winters, of this post; Mr. Smith and J. A. McGonigle, Jr., of Leavenworth, will form a party to attend the Platte City, Mo., fair this week. The friends of the Misses Herron, of Crawfordville, Ind., who visited her last winter, will be pleased to hear that these popular young ladies will spend the winter here, the guests of their brother, Lieut. C. D. Herron, who is a member of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1906.

After five days of suspended animation, West Point awoke to life on Saturday with the return of the corps. The cadets reached the post in time for dinner, and were thereafter busily engaged throughout the afternoon in various ways. There was no evening parade, but guard mounting was held at the usual hour, and the last concert in camp attracted many. An especially fine program was thoroughly enjoyed.

Chaplain Travers returned late in the week, and on Sunday conducted services. The heavy rain on Sunday afternoon prevented the last Sunday evening parade in camp.

The "breaking of camp" had been on the program for Monday, but rain again caused change. A cadet hop was held in the evening at which the attendance was good. "The rain, it raineth every day," might be almost the motto of Camp Schofield. So incessant was the downpour on Monday, that on Tuesday morning it was found impossible to strike the tents. At 9:45 the battalion left Camp Schofield and marched to barracks; thus one of the features of the encampment was, necessarily, omitted. The furlough class returned about noon.

The "28th" hop in the evening was very crowded. Dancing was kept up until one a.m. Among the many present were the Misses Mitchell, Page, Scott, Smith, Menely, White, Geity, Ellwood, Murtha, Carrere, Blodgett, Atkinson, Cox, Orton, Stockton, Erlenkatter, Gandy, Muncester, Ayres, Dorr, Sears, Sullivan, Vandewater, Hallock, Gundachire, Bryce-Gray, Grisch, Bergman, Glass, Colgate, Franklin, and many others.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, who will on Aug. 31 succeed General Mills as superintendent of the Military Academy, spent Sunday at the post as the guest of Major Carson. On his return this week he will be the guest of Colonel Dudley. Gen. and Mrs. Mills will leave on Friday, Aug. 31, and on Tuesday, Sept. 4, will sail for Europe. They will spend several months in travel before joining at Fort McKinley, P.I., the General having been granted a delay for that period. Gen. and Mrs. Mills were the guests of honor at a dinner at the club on Tuesday evening.

The officers of the old and new details are settling in quarters, many transfers having been effected. Among the changes, which always remind one of the old-fashioned games of "stage coach" and "Puss in the corner," have been the following: Captain Franklin has moved into the quarters of Captain Johnson at the south end; Captain Thayer has taken the quarters

vacated by Captain Henry Jervey; Capt. W. R. Smith has moved into Captain Thayer's quarters; Captain O'Hern into Captain Smith's; Captain Johnson has taken Major Gandy's quarters; Major Gandy has moved into Colonel Echols'; Colonel Echols into the set vacated by Captain Macdonald.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Christian have returned to West Point, after spending a very pleasant summer in Canada. Gen. and Mrs. B. H. Roberts, Major G. W. Goethals, General Staff; Mrs. A. P. Blocksom, wife of Major A. P. Blocksom, I.G. Dept.; Mrs. Virginia Glass, Mr. Edward L. Glass, Mrs. and Miss Carrere; Mrs. Frederick Strong, wife of Major Strong, Art. Corps; Mrs. Thomas Cruse, wife of Major Cruse, Q.M. Dept., have been a few among many visitors during the past week.

The cadets and their friends will be recompensed for time lost on the practice march. There was a small cadet hop on Monday of the present week, the "28th" ball on Tuesday, another small hop will be held to-night, and again on Saturday there will be a dance, the last before the resumption of Academic duties.

The furlough hop card was very attractive. The cover bore the crest of 1906 in gold and the title "Furlough Hop, 1906," in letters and numerals of the same. A gold-framed colored sketch occupied the center. A cadet in full summer uniform and a young lady attired in a pink evening gown were the figures against a background of trees and river, the whole lighted by the rays of the full moon. There were thirty-six dances on the program, with four extras.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., July 11, 1906.

For the last week there has been one round of gayeties at Camp Keithley. On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Aul and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher gave a beautiful reception at their home in honor of the brides of the 15th Infantry. The veranda was enclosed and artistically decorated with ferns and Japanese lanterns. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by the brides, Mrs. Hickox, Mrs. Clapham, Mrs. Boers, Mrs. Upham, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Walshall. The night was perfect and every one "turned out." Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Williams, the Misses Williams, Major Lassiter, Major Mac, Major and Mrs. Rowan, Captain Ulmer, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke, Capt. and Mrs. Harker, Captains Savage, Bridges, Conrad, Love and Cooke, Lieut. and Mrs. Aul, Lieut. and Mrs. Ward, Lieut. and Mrs. Reese, Lieut. and Mrs. Buckner, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickox, Lieut. and Mrs. Clapham, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers, Lieut. and Mrs. Upham, Lieut. and Mrs. Butcher, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Walshall, Mrs. Dondie, Miss Davis, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Connell, Lieutenants Stewart, Sillman, Caffey, McDaniel, Elliott, Bels, Green, Gaston, Farrell, Cumier, Vaughn, Mitchell and Quinn, from Camp Keithley; Capt. and Mrs. Foster, from Malabang; Mrs. Austin, Miss Varnum, Lieutenants Park and Sampson from Overton; and Lieutenants Putnam and Thomas of the Engineers. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Clapham entertained Captains Love and Conrad at dinner.

On Wednesday evening, the glorious Fourth, Camp Keithley was again the scene of a most delightful entertainment. Owing to the exertions of Major May and Lieutenant Quinn, the hop room was a perfect fairy land, with tropical plants and Japanese lanterns. The guests assembled at eight and at ten the cotillion began. As favors could not be obtained in time from Manila, the ladies, who were not to be discouraged, went to work with materials at hand, and really worked miracles with tissue paper, which showed what Army women can do when they are determined. The cotillion was led by Captain Love and Mrs. Shillock, who with these combined efforts made it a complete success. Much credit is due Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brooke, Miss Williams and Mrs. Clapham for their untiring efforts in making the favors. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Williams presided at the favor tables. "Home Sweet Home" was played at two o'clock, not because the dancers had enough, but because the band was "played out."

On Thursday afternoon a number of ladies were entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Austin, wife of Lieutenant Austin, 4th Cav. The prizes were won by Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Walshall. On Friday Mrs. Scott gave a book party. Many books were well represented. The prizes were won by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Upham. On Saturday Mrs. Rowan had as her guests for luncheon Mrs. Foster, Miss Varnum, Miss Williams and Miss Rosalie Williams.

There are quite a number of guests in the post at present. Among them Capt. and Mrs. Foster, from Malabang, the guests of Lieutenant Greene; Miss Varnum, the daughter of Colonel Varnum, of the 4th Cavalry, is visiting Col. and Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Austin is with Lieut. and Mrs. Aul; Captain Wynans, Lieutenants Park and Sampson, from Overton, and Lieutenants Putnam and Thomas, of the Engineers.

The "All Star Dramatic Company" has been here for several days and has been thoroughly enjoyed. Lieutenant Park with the baseball team from Overton has been with us for couple of days, but has gone home victorious. Lieutenant Craig is expected on the Seward in a few days with his bride.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1906.

A visit to Fort Banks Winthrop, disclosed a wonderful improvement in the reservation from a horticultural standpoint with well kept lawns, a "fat" vegetable garden and flowers in a high state of cultivation. The 10th Artillery band was giving a concert beneath huge maple trees, and with quite a gallery. Col. John M. K. Davis was away on an inspection tour of the district, and beginning Saturday he has a month's leave. With his family he goes to New London, N.H. Capt. James F. Howell will be in command and to-morrow his family return from their long stay in Maine. Arriving last Sunday was Lieut. Louis E. Bennett from Fort Monroe, to be attached to the 89th Co., Art. Corps, taking the place of Lieut. John Philbrick, who went to Fort Monroe on Monday. During the absence at Mt. Gretna of Capt. H. A. Weber, the post surgeon, Dr. B. F. Metcalf, of Winthrop, is acting in that capacity, but finds his duties somewhat light, it being a healthy post.

The New Hampshire National Guard go into camp Sept. 13, 19 and 20 for rifle practice, at Lake Massabesic, and there is to be a brisk competition. The Rhode Island battalion of naval militia is performing a tour of duty on the U.S.S. Columbia, which put off for southern waters and will make Fort Monroe a landing place.

On Oct. 13 the 9th Infantry, M.V.M., depart for a trip to New York as guests of the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. During the parade the 7th Regiment will do escort duty. The regiment takes part in the dedication of the 69th's new armory and leaves for home that evening.

Rear Admiral George F. F. Wide, U.S.N., retired, has returned to his home in North Easton, after quite a stay on Martha's Vineyard, where much attention was paid him.

To-day the Atlantic Fleet put in at Camden, Me., where the men assist in unveiling a monument to William Conway, the sailor, who, at the outbreak of the Civil War, refused to haul down the American flag at the Pensacola Navy Yard. Bar Harbor will see Admiral Evans and the fleet in a few days, and all sorts of affairs are planned for officers and men.

Boston Navy Yard gets the U.S. battleship Georgia, now being completed at the Bath Iron Works. She will be tied up at one of the piers and completed and fitted up. She is due here in about ten days.

Boston's picturesque organization, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, will hold its annual fall field day at Atlantic City, leaving town Oct. 1, and will be quartered at the Marlboro-Blenheim.

A new comrade to the Marine Corps at the Navy Yard is Capt. Frederic L. Bradman, U.S.M.C., recently transferred from Cavite, P.I. Boston is his birthplace and his family rejoice in his home coming. He is a graduate of the Bordentown Military Academy, was a volunteer lieutenant in the New Jersey militia in the recent war, and was appointed to the Marine Corps as second lieutenant in 1899. He inherits much of his

love for the military and the Navy from his late uncle, Rear Admiral Earl English. He is the only child of Mr. F. C. Bradman, of Boston. Captain Bradman was recently married. M. H. B.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Aug. 29, 1906.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant returned from Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, on Saturday night to spend Sunday with his daughter and Prince Cantacuzene, this being the first time he has spent a Sunday at home since his going to camp. He left for Mt. Gretna on Tuesday night. On Tuesday Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at dinner the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, Prince del Drago, Col. Stephen C. Mills, Lieut. Col. G. P. Scriven, Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh and Major and Mrs. E. M. Weaver.

Mrs. Edward O. C. Ord, and her daughters, of Berkeley, Cal., have been guests of Col. and Mrs. John E. Greer, Capt. and Mrs. Harold L. Jackson are guests of Mrs. Jackson's brother, Lieut. A. D. Budd. Cadet Walter Weaver, U.S.M.A., returned to West Point on Monday, having spent his furlough here and in Massachusetts. Mrs. Wm. J. Glasgow has returned from El Paso, Texas, with two of her children, and Miss Gale has returned from a visit in New Canaan, Conn. Rev. C. M. Niles, of Columbia, S.C., preached in the chapel last Sunday morning and afternoon. Mrs. William H. Miller and Miss Miller are spending a week at Winnisook Lodge, Catskill Mountains. Col. and Mrs. J. E. Greer entertained at dinner on Wednesday Major and Mrs. E. M. Weaver and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Capt. Delamere Skerrett and John C. Goodfellow have made brief visits during the past week at this post.

It may interest readers of the Army and Navy Journal to have quoted the various inscriptions of the votive shields, one of which was given last week. These shields were erected upon the walls of the old chapel at different periods during the last half century, and will occupy a prominent position in the new chapel. The shields are made of heavy zinc and are illuminated when the quarters of the organizations that erected them. They were chosen and prepared by their officers at the instance of Rev. John McVickar, D.D., chaplain from 1844-1862. They are as follows:

Two large shields marked "Thou O Lord hast covered my Head in the day of Battle"; "Thy Truth O Lord shall be my Shield and Buckler." These are accompanied by a smaller one bearing this inscription: "These Shields are set up at the cost of soldiers returned from Mexico, 1845." Another is marked: "Wreck of the San Francisco, Christmas, 1853. The Survivors of the 3d Artillery in Sorrow and Thankfulness set up this Shield." The others are marked respectively: "Recruiting Depot. Came 17th March, 1843. Inscribed these to the Glory of God, Trinity S., 1849." "1st Regt. Arty. Cos. A, B and E. Came October, 1848. Inscribed these to good soldiers of Jesus Christ, Whitsunday, 1849." "1st Regt. Arty. October, November, December, 1853." "4th Regt. Infantry, June-July, 1852."

FORT WARREN ATHLETICS.

Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 24, 1906.

The following are the best records in each event at the field day on Aug. 28 at Fort Warren, Mass., among members of the 77th and 96th Companies of Coast Artillery:

100 yds. run.—Corpl. Jos. P. Menard, C.A., 10 2-5 sec. Pole vault (tie).—Pvt. Irving H. Streeter, 96th Co., 10 ft.; Pvt. Howard W. Lawson, 77th Co., 10 ft. Running broad jump.—Sergt. Robert R. Evans, 77th Co., 13 ft. 11 in. Running high jump.—Corpl. William Lynch, 96th Co., 5 ft. Putting 16-lb. shot.—Corpl. William Lynch, 96th Co., 37 ft. 3 in. Throwing baseball.—Pvt. Ernest M. Jackson, 77th Co., 289 ft. 3 in. Hop step jump.—Corpl. William Lynch, 96th Co., 39 ft. 1-2 in.; running, Pvt. Howard W. Lawson, 77th Co., 38 ft. 2 in. 120 yard hurdle.—Corpl. Joseph P. Menard, 96th Co., 16 4-5 sec. Standing high jump.—Corpl. Joseph P. Menard, 96th Co., 4 ft. 4 in. Throwing 16-lb. hammer.—Sergt. Michael W. Kepstus, 96th Co., 100 ft. Standing broad jump.—Pvt. George Long, 77th Co., 9 ft. 4 1-2 in.

Score by company: 96th Co., 24 1-2 points; 77th Co., 16 points.

The individual score of competitors is as follows: 1. Corpl. Joseph P. Menard, 96th Co., C.A., 12 points; 2. Corpl. William Lynch, 96th Co., C.A., 11; 3. Pvt. Irving H. Streeter, 96th Co., C.A., 10 1-2; 4. Pvt. George Long, 77th Co., C.A., 8; 5. Pvt. Ernest Jackson, 77th Co., C.A., 8; 6. Pvt. Howard W. Lawson, 77th Co., C.A., 4 1-2; 7. Sergt. Robert R. Evans, 77th Co., C.A., 3; 8. Sergt. Michael W. Kepstus, 96th Co., C.A., 3; 9. Sergt. Edgar Williston, 77th Co., C.A., 2; 10. Pvt. Patricia Neville, 96th Co., C.A., 2; 11. Pvt. Leroy Edmond, 77th Co., C.A., 1; 12. Pvt. Harry Pierson, 77th Co., C.A., 1. The score of individual competitors was obtained by giving three points for a first, two points for a second, and one point for a third, as provided in memorandum, Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 10, 1906.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Aug. 25, 1906.

Capt. J. P. O'Neil was painfully injured on Wednesday by being thrown against a telegraph pole. He was driving a spirited team of horses belonging to Chaplain T. G. Steward when the horses took fright and started to run away. He had just about got them under control when the neck-yoke came undone and the pole dropped to the ground. The Captain's orderly was thrown over the dash board, the wagon passing over him, but he escaped with a few scratches. The Captain saw the danger of letting the team get under full headway and guided them to a telegraph pole. The Captain was thrown head foremost against the pole. His head was badly cut and his wrists severely sprained. It was fortunate that no bones were broken.

Speaking of the accident to Captain O'Neil the Laredo Daily Times says: "No man has ever come into this community and won friends any faster than has Captain O'Neil, present commanding officer of Fort McIntosh, and expressions of sorrow and regret at the accident that befell him were heard on all sides."

Lieutenants Clark and Donald have returned from the rifle competition at Fort Sill. Lieutenant Wiagenstein having finished No. 4 on the division team is in Chicago competing for a place on the Army team.

Capt. M. J. Lenihan has been relieved from duty as adjutant general of the camp of instruction at Austin, Texas, and is in the post with his family preparing to leave for Washington in a few days to take up his duties with the General Staff in the Department of Military Information. Captain Leitch, 25th Inf., succeeded Captain Lenihan as adjutant general. Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee and son, Cornell, arrived on Friday. Her husband, Lieutenant Bugbee, is adjutant of the post.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 21, 1906.

Capt. Samuel Melville Waterhouse, Med. Dept., left on Tuesday for American Lake, where he will be for six weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Lenard and son, of Wisconsin, arrived on Saturday to visit their daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaulley, at Fort Casey. Dr. W. E. Cass arrived on Tuesday from Vancouver Barracks, to attend the duties of surgeon, during Dr. Waterhouse's absence.

Mrs. J. C. Olmsted and Mrs. R. P. Reeder were in Victoria, B.C., during the week. Senator and Mrs. Scott, after a two weeks' visit to their son, Capt. Guy T. Scott, at Fort Casey, left on Tuesday for Portland. Senator Scott will make a short visit to the maneuvers at American Lake.

The officers of the Puget Sound Navy Yard gave a delightful dance on Wednesday. Their hospitality was extended to the officers and their wives in this district, and was accepted and enjoyed by many.

Mrs. Berry left on Monday for American Lake, where she will join her husband.

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Press reports from Manila state that it is officially announced that the largest body of Pulajanes in the Island of Leyte has broken into small bands and scattered. A general movement of 1,000 troops and 300 constabulary through all parts of the disaffected region is planned. A part of the province of Leyte, south of Buyog Bay, has been cleared of Pulajanes. There is no disaffection on the west coast except on the part of a few bands which have escaped the soldiers. On the east coast native volunteers are bringing in prisoners. Governor Veyra reports that hundreds of natives have volunteered to help the troops. Word has also been received that native volunteers captured Armogines Sanchez, a chief of the Pulajanes, in the Province of Leyte, near Baybay, Aug. 25. The escape of the bandits from Leyte has been cut off by troops, who will prevent the arrival of reinforcements of Pulajanes from Samar. The situation is greatly improved.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

NEW PROOF OF AN OLD NEED.

One of the inherent defects of our military organization is newly demonstrated by the institution of the present Army camps of instruction. The temporary concentration of troops in these camps involving, as it does, extensive practice marches, affords a large amount of training of acknowledged value. It is desirable that the organizations assigned to these camps should go there in their full strength in order that the instruction imparted may extend to every member. This, however, is impossible for the reason that every organization is compelled to leave behind a certain number of extra duty and special duty men to conduct the affairs of the post administration and supply during the absence of the garrison. At nearly every post there is a great deal of daily work to be performed which cannot be suspended or turned over to civilians. Enlisted men are therefore left to look after this work, and the result is that marching organizations are reduced below the strength required for the successful solution of important problems and the routine duties of security and information. In many cases men seek details for extra duty and special duty because of the additional pay, with the result that they lose interest in their military work and become indifferent soldiers. On the other hand, there is both in active service and in peace instruction a vast amount of purely non-military work, fatigue duty, that enlisted men are required to perform which officers regard as a prolific cause of discontent and desertion, and which should be transferred to other hands in the interest of efficiency.

The remedy for this defect in our military system lies in the creation of an Army Service Corps. The need of such an auxiliary is conceded by every man, in the Army and out, who has investigated the situation, and this need, as we have already remarked, has been sharply emphasized by the transfer of troops to the summer camps of instruction. The organization of such a corps has been recommended time and again by division and department commanders, not merely as a matter of justice to the enlisted men, but as a measure to increase the efficiency of the Army as a whole. It is difficult, if not impossible, for a man to be a first class carpenter or blacksmith and an efficient soldier at the same time. He cannot serve two masters with equal satisfaction to both and credit to himself. His enlistment contract requires that he shall be an efficient soldier, and consequently he should be free from all tasks which tend to prevent him from fulfilling that obligation. That much is due to him as an individual. At the same time it is due to the Army that it shall be enabled to pursue its distinctive work, both in peace and war, with the ranks of its units at their full strength and without the necessity of having to detach men to perform non-military labor.

We have no doubt that the experience acquired at this year's camps of instruction will bring further expressions from division and department commanders in favor of creating a Service Corps. And we are hopeful, too, that the matter will be presented to Congress so clearly as to lead to favorable action by that body at an early day. Fortunately the project has a vigorous and influential advocate in the person of our broad-minded Secretary of War who, only last winter, submitted to the military committees of both houses a draft of a bill which, if enacted, would completely meet this urgent need of the military service. Secretary Taft's bill, the text of which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 3, 1906, provides for a Service Corps that shall be an enlisted force, to be permanently attached to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments of the Army, to consist of as many men, not exceeding six thousand for the Quartermaster's and one thousand for the Subsistence Department, for the performance of such work in those departments as the Secretary of War shall present, including such as is now performed by soldiers of the line detailed on extra duty or special duty. The bill stipulates that after the creation of the corps it shall not be lawful, except in case of urgent necessity, to employ soldiers of the line on non-military work, that the

members of the corps shall be graded with regard to the nature of the work required of each and that their pay and allowances shall be the same as are authorized for like grades in the Engineer Corps.

The advantages, to the Army, of such a corps would be manifold. It would provide a large and efficient auxiliary subject to military discipline and capable of immediate increase in time of war. It would effect a great saving in the hire of civilian teamsters, which is always a heavy item in active military operations, and it would improve the efficiency of the enlisted force by relieving them of the non-military work which so often arouses discontent and prompts desertion. Deducting the amount now disbursed as extra duty pay and the sums paid to civilian teamsters and laborers who would be displaced by the proposed organization, it is estimated that the cost of a Service Corps along the lines here suggested would be about \$400,000 a year. For that outlay the Army would receive a return worth twice the amount in the way of increased efficiency. As a measure of military policy and of practical economy no investment could be more valuable than that.

BRITISH ARMY SCANDALS.

The report of the War Stores Commission, as it is called in England, tells a most astonishing story of transactions in military stores in South Africa immediately following the Boer War. It offers a humiliating display of combined ignorance, stupidity and dishonesty in British military circles. At the close of the war an immense quantity of stores were left on hand in South Africa and had to be disposed of. The two officials who understood the business were recalled to England and the work was turned over to men who were incompetent and in some cases dishonest. Stores were sold by one officer and bought back by another at a largely increased price. Oats, for example, were bought by a contractor of one officer at 11s. per 100 pounds and resold to another at 17s. 11 1/2d. No payment or security was required on purchases by favored contractors. The goods were delivered on purchase, long credit allowed, and they were stored for the purchaser until he could resell them to the Government at an enormous profit. Accordingly mushroom contractors appeared from nowhere, without capital and without character, and they were given on these terms contracts involving large sums of money. The supply officers had their favorites, to whom they clung in spite of the evidence of their amazing incompetence and greed. Army corps officers concerned showed such complete ignorance of the most elementary rules of law that the contracts they made gave every opportunity to the swindler.

Speaking of Colonel Hipwell, Captain Limond and Major Walton, the commission says: "No private firm could avoid bankruptcy if it allowed its agents to deal with business matters in the mode in which these three officers have dealt with the purchase and sale of supplies." At least three clerks in the Supplies Office took bribes, two commissioned officers and a certain number of Army Service Corps non-commissioned officers. There are two instances cited by the report in which officers dealing with supplies borrowed money from contractors, which has since been repaid, and attention is drawn to the fact that other cases came to the notice of the commission in which undesirable friendliness existed between officers and contractors, leading to the acceptance of hospitality in the shape of dinners, theater parties and other entertainments. It is estimated that the loss to the Government during the twenty-two months following peace was from \$3,750,000 to \$7,500,000. The commission finds that the War Office was primarily at fault, partly because its muddled organization prevented proper supervision and some of the officials were too stupid to understand the facts when they were reported to them. The accounting system of the British army is accordingly openly condemned. It is charged that the Army Service Corps and the Pay Department have become the refuge of incompetents of the British service who have had influence enough to get into them. As the Spectator says: "The man who is too stupid to command a blockhouse is considered able to face intricate questions of pay and supply. This practice, if continued, will land us in similar scandals in the next great war."

The United Service Gazette says: "Far from this, the disclosures now made public are even of a graver and of a more scandalous nature than those brought to light by the committee, for not only does it confirm the record of inefficiency, extravagance and corruption set forth by Sir William Butler, but it drags out into the open the obstruction and delays placed by the military authorities in the way of the inquiry, while it shows that the War Office finance officials have deliberately attempted to stay the course of justice by wilfully hindering all inquiries, so as to cloak their own neglect of the whole series of transactions in South Africa. The financial branch of the War Office calls especially for a drastic process of regeneration. A Department of State whose jacks-in-office are capable of stifling inquiries made in the interests of common honesty and the public, by telling a responsible official engaged on such a quest 'to mind his own business,' must blame its personnel if the nation feels that it can no longer place the confidence in it which is essential to its existence."

The combatant officers are congratulating themselves that none of them is involved in the scandal except indirectly as commander of a military district in which the questionable transactions occurred. The exposure of these military abuses comes at an unfortunate time, when the British military establishment is undergoing an over-

hauling in Parliament with a view to a decrease in its numbers. A smart lawyer is now at the head of the War Office, and though when he was recently appointed he hardly knew the difference between a musket and a hand-spike, he is setting his opinions in opposition to those of the most experienced officers, headed by General Lord Roberts, who expresses the greatest concern as to the result of civilians tinkering with the army to meet the demands of unreasoning economy.

In reply to an inquiry for further information as to appointments in the Army, we quote what follows from Scott's Digest of Military Laws, Par. 530, note a: "What constitutes an appointment? In answer to this query, citations are made from decisions of the Supreme Court, as follows: (Case of Marbury v. Madison). 'Some point of time must be taken when the power of the executive over an officer, not removable at his will, must cease. That point of time must be when the constitutional power of appointment has been exercised. And this power has been exercised when the last act required from the person possessing the power has been performed. This last act is the signature of the commission. The transmission of the commission is the sole act of the officer to whom that duty is assigned, and may be accelerated or retarded by circumstances which can have no influence on the appointment. If the transmission of a commission be not necessary to give validity to an appointment, still less is its acceptance. The appointment is the sole act of the President; the acceptance is the sole act of the officer, and is, in plain common sense, posterior to the appointment. As he may resign, so may he refuse to accept; but neither the one nor the other is capable of rendering the appointment a nonentity. A commission bears date, and the salary of the officer commences from his appointment; not from the transmission or acceptance of his commission.' 'When a person, appointed to any office, refuses to accept, the successor is nominated in the place of the person who has declined, and not in the place of the person who had been previously in office. When a commission has been signed by the President, the appointment is made; and, where the officer is not removable at the will of the executive, the appointment is not revocable, and cannot be annulled. It has conferred legal rights which cannot be resumed; and the commission itself is only evidence of such appointment. 1 Cranch, 137-180, passim. (See also 4 Opinions, 217; 9 *ibid.*, 297; and 5 Nott & Huntington, 97)."

President Roosevelt's interest in the revision of the Articles of War will probably result in the submission of a new draft of the articles to Congress shortly after the opening of the next session. The old Articles of War, Art. 97, provided explicitly that militia in the service of the United States "shall be subject to trial by courts-martial;" save only that such courts-martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers. The present Articles of War, Art. 77, provide that "officers of the Regular Army shall not be competent to sit on courts-martial to try the officers or soldiers of other forces." During the employment of volunteer regiments in Cuba and the Philippines some of the offending Volunteer officers and enlisted men were tried by courts upon which sat Regular officers. The courts decided that the findings and sentences in such instances were illegal, and those sentenced had the right to claim redress. This has led to the desire to have the condition changed so as to remove the restriction from the proceedings of the courts sitting at a time when Volunteers are in service. It will probably be impossible to do this, since there is an enduring sentiment in Congress against the trial of Volunteers by a court composed, even to a limited extent, of Regulars. As for the rest of the Articles of War, it is proposed to have them generally overhauled. The draft of such a general amendment was made at the time the General Staff was organized. Col. E. H. Crowder was the author of the proposed amendments, but it has been considered that the time has not arrived for attempting the change, which will require action by Congress. The old Article 97 was made more stringent when it was changed to the present 77. The doubt as to whether the restriction applied to Volunteers no longer prevails.

Notwithstanding the general amnesty offered by President Palma, of the Cuban Republic, to those who have taken up arms against the government on condition that they shall present themselves and take the oath of allegiance, the civil disorder in the island which began two weeks ago has increased rather than diminished, and the leaders openly declare that they prefer American intervention to a continuation of the present administration. The insurgents in Havana Province have announced that unless their demand for a new general election, with guarantees for a fair count, is complied with by Sept. 15, they will begin a general destruction of railways and other property without respect to foreign ownership. The execution of that threat would develop a situation which, unless President Palma should prove able to cope with it promptly and successfully, might confront the American Government with grave responsibilities. The Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution which provides that the United States may intervene in the affairs of the island in certain contingencies virtually pledges the United States to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Cuba. We should naturally resent any attempt by a European nation to interfere by force of arms, to protect its subjects in the island, and consequently the task of providing such protection would devolve upon our

own Government. For the present all talk of American intervention or of annexing Cuba to the United States is premature and unwarranted, but the situation is undeniably serious and disquieting. Whether it will be improved by President Palma's temporizing policy in dealing with the trouble-makers is a matter of doubt.

Q.M. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey provoked a never-ending discussion as to the relative merits of English and American clothing when he selected Winter, the English tailor, to remodel the patterns for clothing for enlisted men. Frank D. Millet, the American artist and author, recently sent a letter to General Humphrey commending the changes Winter made in clothing for the Army and announcing that from an artist's point of view the Quartermaster General did the Army a great service in selecting Winter for the work. General Humphrey chose the Englishman because he was the only available high-class man who could be had for the amount of money the Quartermaster General was permitted to pay for the service. This statement was made repeatedly by General Humphrey, but did not head off the clamor in favor of American tailors. A report just issued by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor resents the insinuation that Englishmen are better dressed than Americans and denies the statement frequently made by English tailors that Americans who can afford to do so buy their clothing in London. The report says: "If 'Americans who can afford it and who prize style, quality and fit,' ordered their clothes in London there would not be tailors enough in that city to supply the American demand, for it is no exaggeration to say that there are more people in the United States who can afford 'good clothes' and who wear good clothes than in all Europe. Nine-tenths of the apparel exported in 1905 from England, says the bureau, were 'slops,' cheap, ready-made clothing, and only one-tenth was exported because of 'its style, fit and superiority.'"

It is expected that Secretary Taft will, shortly after his return from Maine, in which State he is to make a speech on Sept. 5, take up with President Roosevelt the matter of filling the important vacancies which will shortly take place in the Army. Lieutenant General Corbin is to retire on Sept. 16, but it has already been decided that Major General MacArthur will take his place, and the vacancy thus caused in the list of major generals will be filled by the promotion of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee. The vacancy in the grade of brigadier general will probably be filled by the promotion of Capt. John J. Pershing, but as there are many contestants for the vacancy this is not certain. Captain Pershing, who is now military attaché at the American Embassy in Japan, made a fine reputation while in command of the expedition which dealt with some Moros in Mindanao several years ago. Two years ago he married a daughter of Senator Warren, of Wyoming. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Paymaster General Dodge on Sept. 11 will probably be filled by Col. C. C. Sniffin's promotion. He is not the ranking colonel of the Pay Corps, but Colonel Towar, who is senior, will waive his precedence in favor of Colonel Sniffin if assured that it will not prejudice his chances for the place, when Colonel Sniffin reaches the retiring age. Colonel Sniffin was private secretary to General Grant when he was President, and one of the last appointments which the General made was that of Colonel Sniffin to be a major in the Pay Corps. Colonel Sniffin has been highly recommended for the place, but other officers also have friends who have urged their selection.

The final tests of the Brown segmental tube wire gun were conducted at Sandy Hook on Monday, Aug. 27, according to the program of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. There were ten high-pressure shots, the first one of which was fired Aug. 22. These ten shots were the eighty-ninth to the ninety-eighth in the series of ninety-eight shots from the beginning of the tests. The tests were with 106-pound capped armor-piercing steel projectiles. The powder was smokeless, and the results with the various charges were as follows:

Shots.	Charge.	Pressure.	Muzzle Velocity.
1.....	75	50,101	3,514 ft. seconds
2.....	74.50	51,838	3,519 ft. seconds
3.....	74	52,461	3,546 ft. seconds
4.....	73	48,672	3,470 ft. seconds
5.....	75.25	52,019	3,529 ft. seconds
6.....	76.50	54,064	3,614 ft. seconds
7.....	78.50	58,166	3,670 ft. seconds
8.....	80	58,843	3,740 ft. seconds
9.....	81.50	59,714	3,689 ft. seconds
10.....	84	64,483	3,723 ft. seconds

These tests are in competition with the Crozier wire-wound gun, which has been fired thus far sixty-six rounds in the test of one hundred rounds with the same projectile and powder. The Crozier gun lost its breech block in the fire at Sandy Hook some months ago and is now at Watervliet. It is satisfying to know that both of these two guns now undergoing test, whatever their relative merits as compared with each other, are superior to any other wire-wound guns.

Word has been received from San Francisco, Cal., that the buildings of the new Army post at Fort Barry are now finished. It will soon be occupied by the troops of the Coast Artillery. The post consists of two barracks for the enlisted men, a hospital, seven quarters for the officers, two large stewards, two big storehouses, two sets of quarters for non-commissioned officers, wagon sheds, stables, and corrals.

SOME CRITICISMS OF CAMP INSTRUCTION.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 27, 1906.

The maneuvers at this camp are about over—only the Wisconsin regiment to arrive—and the question that naturally presents itself is, Have they been of use to the militia? There is a difference of opinion on this head. Those who are "boning" a "bootlick" with the militia and their political friends claim that the problems worked out have been of incalculable benefit to our militia friends and that after a few more years of this work the necessity for a regular army will have passed. This view is held, I understand, by the Vice President of the United States.

There is a second party, and they are in the majority, who claim that the militia reaped little benefit from the maneuvers; that the time of these organizations in camp was too short; that the men, owing to the time of the year selected—the hottest—became exhausted rapidly, disgusted with the hard work and lost interest; and again that a green man fresh from a confining or indoor employment suffers much when marched in a temperature of from 87 to 92 degrees in the shade, carrying as he does an unaccustomed weight of rifle, belts and canteen.

There is still a third party of good size and much service who hold that the militia learn nothing from the problems of attack and defense; that the time in camp should be spent in teaching them the essentials of a soldier's duty; that the hard work discourages the men; that most of them are devoid of discipline, and that their contact with the Regulars has a tendency to lower the discipline of the Regulars due to the slipshod and careless behavior of both men and officers in camp and on the march.

The big mistake, they say, is the election method of securing officers. They hold the officers should be appointed by the War Department after due examination as to fitness, morally, mentally and physically.

It was noticed by everybody that the men of the militia straggled awfully, even on short marches. These men expressed their dislike in no measured terms for the hard work and what they regard as the evident foolishness of fake war as applied to them.

So much for opinions pro and con. Everybody is agreed, however, that the month from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 would be the better time for the work and that each militia organization should have at least two weeks in camp. It is said, by those who know, that good soldiers can be made out of infantry militia in a short time; that militia cavalry in the field under the present system of organization is next to useless, and that modern field artillery for militia is absurd because impossible.

Now as to the Regulars:

There is big room for improvement here. For instance: There is no provision made for canvas for company kitchens. Consequently it follows that paulins intended for other purposes are used to cover company cook shacks in spite of blazes. There is no canvas allowance for officers' messes, but it is "rustled" by hook or crook. Every mounted officer is supposed to furnish his own horse, with the exception of the Artillery, I believe. Not more than ten or twelve such officers owned their own mounts at this camp. They rustled them from the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery.

The field hospitals take a man on their sick report; he is some day sent back to his organization, but no one is notified, and it is understood the hospital draws every cent for every day the man is on the sick report. Mules and horses are tied to picket lines and stand broiling in the sun through July and August without shelter, when there is no necessity for same. The Signal Corps hires its mounts at \$2 per day for two months—\$120 each for \$75 horses.

Officers in the field should receive a ration, or two. If they live with a company the men surely are deprived of some of their rations, even though the few dollars paid go into the company mess. The unsatisfactory, ill-fitting, easily soiled cotton khaki is the most undesirable cloth for a soldier's uniform ever invented. It is neither cool nor comfortable. Some effort should be made to keep our men from slouching and at the same time place the sergeants on a higher plane. VERIDAD.

There can be no question that our correspondent is correct in what he says as to the expediency of having the officers of militia appointed as officers of the Regular Army are, but the only possible way to accomplish this would be to gain the consent of the Governors of each of the forty-five States to commission such officers as the President might recommend, and this is obviously impossible. The Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 8, authorizes the employment of militia "in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." It is true that in some cases, down to and including the war with Mexico, this restriction was disregarded by the Government, but as Mr. Justice Story says (Const., Vol. XI, Par. 1192), this exercise of power was complained of at the time as a virtual infringement of the constitutional authority of the States in regard to the militia. The "big mistake," to which our correspondent alludes, was that of the framers of the fundamental law to which all national legislation must conform. So far as action by the national legislature is concerned, the inherent defects of our militia system are incurable.

NEW OFFICIAL SPELLINGS.

President Roosevelt has issued orders directing that the spelling of documents coming from the White House shall conform to the recommendations of the Spelling Reform Committee headed by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, and backed by Andrew Carnegie. Professor Matthews's committee has so far advocated the reformation of 300 words, a list of which can be obtained by application to Professor Brander Matthews, Columbia University, New York. The President's private correspondence will conform to this spelling, and it will probably be adopted by the War and Navy Departments, as well as by all other departments of the Government. A meeting of the chief clerks of departments was held in Washington on Aug. 27, when they conferred with Public Printer Stillings, and a committee was appointed to formulate rules providing for the extension of the President's order to all departments. At present it applies only to the Executive Department. Most of the changes

recommended have already been adopted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The new spellings adopted by the President are as follows:

Abridgment, accouter, accurst, acknowledgment, address, adz, affix, altho, anapest, anemia, anesthesia, anesthetic, antipyrin, antitoxin, apothem, apprise, arbor, archology, ardor, armor, artizan, assize, ax, bans, bark, behavior, blest, blusht, brazen, brazier, bun, bur.

Caliber, caliper, candor, carest, catalog, catechize, center, chapt, check, checker, chimera, civilize, clamor, clangor, clapt, clapt, clue, coeval, color, colter, comixt, comprast, comprize, confest, controller, coquet, criticize, cropt, crost, crusht, cue, curst, cyclopedia.

Dactyl, dasht, decalog, defense, demagog, demeanor, deposit, deprest, develop, dieresis, dike, dipt, discust, dispatch, distil, distrest, dolor, domicil, draft, dram, drest, dript, droopt, dropt, dulness, ecumenical, edile, egis, enamor, encyclopedica, endeavor, envelop, Eolian, eon, epaul, eponym, era, esophagus, esthetic, esthetics, estivate, ether, etiology, exorcize, exprest.

Fagot, fantasm, fantasy, fantom, favor, favorite, fervor, fiber, fixt, flavor, fulfil, fulness, gage, gazel, gelatin, gild, gipse, gloze, glycerin, good-by, gram, gript, harbor, harken, heapt, hematin, hiccup, hock, homeopathy, homonym, honor, humor, hust, hypotenuse, idolize, imprest, insatil, jail, judgment, kist.

Labor, lacrimal, lapt, lasht, leapt, legalize, license, licorice, liter, lodgment, lookt, lopt, luster, mama, maneuver, materialize, meager, medieval, meter, mist, miter, mixt, mold, molder, molding, moldy, molt, mullen, naturalize, neighbor, niter, nipt, ocher, odor, offense, omelet, oppress, outpedic.

Paleography, paleolithic, paleontology, paleozoic, parafin, parlor, partizan, past, pedagog, pedobaptist, phenix, phenomenon, pigmy, plow, polyp, possess, practise, prefix, premonen, prest, pretense, preterit, pretermitt, primeval, profest, program, prolog, propt, pur, quartet, questor, rancor, rapt, raze, recognize, reconnoiter, rigor, rime, ript, rumor.

Saber, saltpeper, savior, savor, scepter, septet, sepulcher, sextet, silvan, simitar, sipt, skilful, sithe, skipt, slipt, smolder, snap, somber, specter, splendor, steadfast, stept, stopt, street, stript, subpena, succor, suffit, sulfate, sulfur, sunac, supprest, surprize, synonym, tabor, tapt, teal, tenor, theater, tho, thoro, thoroly, thru, thruout, tipt, tost, transgress, trap, tript, tumor, valor, vapor, vext, vigor, vizor, wagon, washt, whipt, whisky, wilful, winkt, wisht, wo, woful, woolen, wrapt.

While officers at the Navy Department are struggling with Carnegie reformed spelling, their troubles have been intensified by the suggestion that Esperanto, the universal language, should also be one of the accomplishments of naval officers. The Naval Academy Board is now considering a letter of William Baff, of Worcester, Mass., who is an expert in the new scientific language and desires to teach it at Annapolis. Mr. Baff says that with a daily lesson of one hour for a period of five months the midshipmen would readily acquire a complete knowledge of Esperanto and would be able to read, write and speak it fluently. Mr. Baff suggests the universal language only as a supplementary language and is confident that it would prove of great use because of its popularity with scholars and scientists in practically all countries.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th U.S. Inf., who has been detailed commandant of Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., began his military career as a volunteer when eighteen years old. He served as a lieutenant in both the 25th and 30th Maine Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the Red River campaign under General Banks and in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill and Cane River crossing, La., having conferred upon him the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La. After this campaign Colonel Hall's regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and he took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under Sheridan, chasing and being chased by General Early. Colonel Hall also has the proud distinction of having made with Sheridan a part of the famous ride from Winchester. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 28th U.S. Infantry, Jan. 22, 1867, and has seen service in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Michigan and other places. He has filled many important positions, among them being a detail for duty with Major General Ruger in the preparation of the new Infantry drill regulations and as treasurer of the Military Academy and quartermaster and commissary of the cadets. He was assigned to the 19th Infantry in December, 1870; was promoted captain in March, 1888; major 2d Infantry in March, 1889; lieutenant colonel 30th Infantry in October, 1901, and colonel 18th Infantry August 8, 1903. Colonel Hall went to the Philippines in 1902 as lieutenant colonel of the 30th Infantry with Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, who was then colonel of the regiment. During his service in the Philippines he commanded the island of Mindoro in Gen. J. Franklin Bell's department; the post of Manila, Malate Barracks and the 2d Infantry, the post of Santa Mesa and the 18th Infantry, stationed on the island of Leyte, Panay and Cebu, after he was promoted colonel. Colonel Hall arrived at Fort Leavenworth with his regiment from the Philippines Feb. 28, 1905.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 3d Cav., recently promoted colonel, has been assigned to command the 5th Cavalry, vice Stedman, retired. He is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1870, and upon being commissioned second lieutenant, was assigned to the 5th Cavalry. He saw considerable service on the frontier against the Indians from 1870 to 1887, and was brevetted first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in actions against Indians at Muchos Cañons, Ariz., Sept. 25, 1872; on Lost River, Ariz., June 26, 1873; at Salt River, Ariz., April 28, 1874, and in the Red Rock country, Ariz., May 14, 1874. He received the brevet of captain for gallantry in action against the Indians in the Big Horn Mountains, Mont., Nov. 25, 1876. During the War with Spain he served as major and A.A.G. of Volunteers, and resigned the latter position in July, 1898, to accept the appointment of colonel of the 203d N.Y. Volunteers, and served as such until March 25, 1899, when he was honorably mustered out. He was later appointed colonel of the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command in the Philippines.

Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st U.S. Cav., who retired from active service Aug. 31, upon his own application, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, June 15, 1869, and was assigned to the 9th Cavalry. He saw plenty of Indian fighting in

Texas and New Mexico during the '70s, the troops of his regiment marching over thousands of miles of rough country. He was brevetted captain in February, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, April 7, 1880. Colonel Hughes was promoted to captain in 1885, and at the beginning of the Spanish-American War was sent to Chickamauga and Fort Tampa, sailing from the latter place for Santiago, where he arrived on June 23, 1898, remaining there until Aug. 14, when he returned home and was granted sick leave. He was promoted major in 1899 after over thirty-two years' service in the 9th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 10th Cav., Dec. 6, 1901, and colonel of the 1st Cavalry Aug. 5, 1903, and is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1893.

Second Lieut. Lee Hagood, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been ordered home to await retirement, is a native of South Carolina, and was an electrician sergeant in the Artillery Corps from August, 1890, until April, 1901, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th Cavalry. He was transferred to the Artillery Corps in 1901 and received the degree of B.S. from South Carolina College. Lieutenant Hagood received a fracture of his knee joint some time since, and a board of officers who examined him for promotion found that he was physically incapacitated for the duties of a first lieutenant of Artillery, and recommended his retirement with the rank of first lieutenant.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., acting judge advocate, to take effect Sept. 12. Captain Glidden is a graduate of Harvard University, and served as captain of the 46th U.S. Vol. Infantry during the Philippine insurrection. In July, 1898, he was appointed second lieutenant, 4th Regular Infantry, and reached the grade of captain, 25th Infantry, in September, 1903. Although born in Massachusetts, he was appointed to the Army from Maine.

Capt. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 17, entered the Military Academy from North Carolina in 1880. Upon graduation in June, 1893, as an additional second lieutenant, he was assigned to the Engineers. He was made a second lieutenant in October, 1895; first lieutenant in July, 1898, and captain in January, 1903. During the war with Spain he served as a captain in the 2d U.S. Volunteer Engineer Corps from June 7, 1898, to May 16, 1899. Captain Johnston is a graduate of the Engineer School of Application of the class of 1896.

THE TROUBLE AT FORT BROWN.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, has advised the War Department of the safe arrival at Fort Sam Houston of the twelve members of the 25th Infantry charged with murderous assault at Brownsville which resulted in the death of one man. With the exception of these twelve men, who will be held for trial in the jurisdiction of the State of Texas, the three companies of the 25th stationed at Brownsville at the time of the racial trouble there have gone to Fort Reno, Okla., and the trouble which threatened last week to result in a serious clash between the excited citizens of Brownsville and the negro soldiers is practically at an end.

So far as concerns the holding of the accused soldiers at the disposal of the civil authorities the military authorities have done precisely what they would have done even if there had been no clamor whatever from the people of Brownsville. Some additional light upon the whole affair is afforded by letters written by Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, 25th U.S. Inf., from Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Mrs. Steward, who is at present visiting in Brooklyn. In one letter Chaplain Steward says: "The trouble started because a soldier did not get entirely off the sidewalk for a white man and a woman, and it is said that the soldier actually brushed against the woman's dress. The man struck the soldier with a revolver, knocking him down. This was the culmination, although there had been many insults previously offered to the soldiers."

In another letter Chaplain Steward makes this additional comment: "No report from Brownsville to any of the papers in this State has claimed that a fight occurred on account of any soldier's attack upon a Mrs. Leon Vans. I doubt that any such person is living in the place. No report here says that the garrison was searched at any time. You know that soldiers, white or black, do not attack women; and that nowhere is a good woman safer than under their guard or care, or even in their presence. Our soldiers would not tolerate in their ranks a man who would assault a woman. The trouble at Brownsville occurred because the citizens there intended that it should. They put up signs everywhere, saying: 'No Negroes Allowed Here!' The fight was brought about because some men, some say policemen, beat a colored soldier because it was claimed that he brushed against a white woman's dress—the actual offense being that he did not get off the sidewalk. The soldiers could get no redress, so they shot up the town. That is, it is claimed that they did, and I guess they did. An investigation will go on which will bring out the facts finally. Our men are not rowdies, nor are they slaves with no spirit in them. I have never seen the conduct of our men in this post equalled by any soldiers in the Army [he refers to the companies of the 25th at Fort McIntosh], and it may have been the same at Fort Brown."

Military surgeons from all over the world will be at Buffalo, N.Y., to attend the fifteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which will begin on Sept. 14. The president of the association is Surgeon General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Albert H. Briggs, of Buffalo, lieutenant colonel of the 65th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., is first vice president. There is also an advisory board of the following members: Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, U.S.N.; William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Surg. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., and Gen. Walter Wyman. From China will come two Chinese medicine men, Dr. Chen Shih Hua and Dr. Chou Kuei Skeng. Both hold the rank of major in the Chinese army, and both are graduates of foreign colleges of medicine. Other foreign military surgeons who will be present are Col. W. G. McPherson, R.A.M.C., of the British army; Staff Surg. Arthur Caskill, of the British navy; Col. W. J. Rainsford, R.A.M.C., of the British army in India; Col. Alexander Ross, of the Mexican army; Col. Henri Marchal, of the French army medical corps; Dr. Bashi Kahsi, of the Turkish army. These have already reserved apartments at the Lafayette Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the meeting.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT DUNN.

The court-martial for the trial of Lieut. Edward H. Dunn, of the receivingship Independence at Mare Island, which convened at that navy yard on Aug. 15, finished its labors on Monday, Aug. 20, and the following day the findings of the board were forwarded to the Department, which indicates that a sentence of dismissal was imposed. The board which tried Lieutenant Dunn was composed of Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, retired, president; Capt. Charles P. Perkins, Capt. T. S. Phelps, Capt. Alexander McCrackin, Med. Insp. Frank Anderson, Comdr. A. W. Dodd and Paymr. David Potter, with Capt. Richard M. Cutts, U.S.M.C., as judge advocate. Lieutenant Dunn was represented by Attorney John T. Ryan, of Vallejo, and Lieut. John H. White, U.S.M.C., the latter acting as the junior counsel. The charges on which Lieutenant Dunn was tried were five in number, as follows: Drunkenness on duty, with three specifications; conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, with two specifications; scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, with the same two specifications; conduct prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the Service, with one specification; and falsehood, with one specification.

The prosecution, which closed its side of the case early Saturday morning, Aug. 18, introduced ten witnesses: Btsn. August Rettig, Pay Clerk Edward W. Poore, the most damaging witness to the cause of the defendant; Mate Gustav Johnson, Surg. Ammen Farenholt, Chief Yeoman Richmond, P.A. Paymr. Henry deF. Mel, Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, Capt. Giles B. Harber, P.A. Paymr. James F. Kutz and Chief Master-at-arms Keough; all of the Independence and introduced in the order named. By them the judge advocate sought to prove the charges, particularly in regard to the defendant having aboard the Independence the woman of alleged disreputable character, known as Marion Churchill.

The defense did not seek to disprove the charges but confined their endeavors simply to the attempt to prove that Lieutenant Dunn was not of sound mind at the time of the alleged offenses. With this end in view they introduced Chief Machinist J. P. Hanlon, Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Chief Yeoman William Richmond and Mate John Murphy, all of the receivingship, who testified that they had not considered the defendant mentally responsible for his actions. Dr. Edmer E. Stone, medical superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Napa, and one of the best authorities on insanity in the State, was also put upon the stand as an expert. He testified that from the nature of the short conversation he had with the defendant in which the latter had told him something of his family history, as well as from the recital of Dunn's actions as gathered from the testimony, he was of the opinion that defendant's mental faculties were seriously impaired, and that he was rapidly drifting towards chronic alcoholism. He had been impressed with the fact that the accused apparently did not realize his present position and that he moreover expressed himself as believing that he was being persecuted and had been for some months back. Witness could not give a definite opinion on the accused's sanity, however, without further opportunity for examination.

In the course of the trial more or less reflection was thrown on some of the brother officers of the accused, while the woman in the case, Marion Churchill, openly charged Dunn's messmates with being as much to blame as he for having entertained her aboard ship and for making him the scapegoat in order to hide their own offenses. The wardroom officers of the ship have demanded an investigation and Lieutenant Dunn has written the following letter exonerating them:

"U.S.R.S. Independence, Mare Island, Cal.,
"Aug. 20, 1906.

"Sir: In view of the articles that have recently appeared in the press against my brother officers of this ship, and particularly against Paymaster Nicholson and Paymaster's Clerk Poore, in justice to them I feel it my duty to refute the false statement made public.

"I was not introduced to Marion Churchill by Paymaster Nicholson, and at no time has there been any jealousy between us, nor to my knowledge has she ever been entertained aboard ship by any of my brother officers.

"The officers of the wardroom are in no sense responsible for my present trouble, and in fact throughout the whole affair they have done all that was in their power to assist me, so that I feel that as they have been brought out in so damaging a light, the least I can possibly do is to contradict the false accusations made.

"The charges that they have made me the scapegoat in order to clear themselves from any suspicion or punishment for misconduct is without grounds. Very respectfully,
E. H. Dunn, Lieut., U.S.N.

"The commanding officer, U.S.R.S. Independence."

THE MONTAGU COURT-MARTIAL.

These remarks concerning the loss of the British battleship Montagu, which we find in the London Globe, are quite as applicable to our own Service as they are to the officers of the British navy, for whom they are intended:

"The verdict of the Montagu court-martial will be received with mixed feelings; regret and sympathy for the dark cloud which has overcast the professional prospects of two zealous and highly-competent officers, and a melancholy satisfaction at the high standard of duty which is enforced in the Royal Navy. Captain Adair was generally regarded as one of the most promising of the modern school of seamen, and had been designated by the common voice of his profession for high command. Lieutenant Dathan had served with marked credit, and had given every indication of a successful career in the future. There is something inexpressibly tragic in such a sudden reverse of fortune; of a truth, no one in the navy can tell what a night or a day may bring forth. And when we remember that a frightful loss in material, and only too probably in human lives, may be the penalty for a moment's error of judgment, a moment's neglect or mental abstraction, it is impossible to complain of harshness in the naval code. The officers who sat on the court-martial have the sword of Damocles hanging over their own heads: the fate of Captain Adair may be theirs to-morrow, should they be found wanting in judgment or in vigilance. And even to the mind of landsmen, incapable of comprehending the technical evidence, it is painfully clear that the prescribed regulations for attending to a ship's safety when approaching the land or shoals were not carried out, and that excessive fatigue had rendered Captain Adair and his subordinate oblivious for the time being to the full extent of the dangers in which their ship was enveloped. The strain which is put upon all ranks in the navy, from the highest to the lowest, in peace quite as much as in war, is sometimes more

than human nature can bear. It speaks volumes for the physique, the skill, and the hardness of our sailors that the loss of a man-o'-war should be such an exceptional catastrophe.

"And while the disaster which has overtaken the Montagu serves to emphasize the uncertainties and perils of a naval career, in which any day may bring misfortune, perhaps irreparable, to the best of officers, there are other lessons which it cannot fail to impress on the public mind. The details of the evidence remind us most forcibly that the navigation of His Majesty's ships is infinitely more difficult and perilous than that of the mercantile marine, which runs on beaten tracks. Not only uncharted seas off distant continents, but the wildest and most perilous spots on our own coast, have to be traversed in the course of duty by the vessels of the Royal Navy. When one thinks of the risks that are run daily and hourly in the naval maneuvers, if one has spent even a night or two on board a man-o'-war at sea, something of the burden of the life, some inkling of the ever-present load of responsibility, is brought home to the least thoughtful. Responsibility from the moment of his joining the service is the keystone in the arch of a naval officer's duty. And let it never be forgotten that this responsibility, this ingrained habit of taking risks, this knowledge that an error of judgment may be fatal to a professional career, is at the bottom of the splendid efficiency of the Royal Navy."

THE NEW CHINESE ARMY.

According to the Peking correspondent of the London Times, the Chinese army will engage in maneuvers in October similar to those of last year and in the same territory in Honan Province. As was the case in 1905, the whole arrangements are in the hands of the Japanese adviser, who since last April has been busy devising minute plans to enable the Chinese to perform creditably in the presence of foreigners. Considerable interest is taken by foreign military officers, although such maneuvers, carefully arranged by the Japanese many months beforehand with picked foreign-drilled troops, are obviously an inadequate test of the efficiency of the Chinese army under war conditions. The Times correspondent also says:

"The highest Japanese authority on the Chinese army speaking to me the other day deprecated as mischievous and injurious the exaggerated reports of China's military fitness published in some European papers. He declares that except in numbers there is little real progress, especially among the officers. The best opinions are that corruption generally throughout the military forces of China is as ripe as ever, that the heterogeneity of arms, guns, and ammunition is greater than ever, and that there is no uniformity even in Yuan Shih-kai's troops, while each provincial authority continues to purchase arms where it best profits himself. To remove the Japanese instructors would mean that the army would fall to pieces as did the navy when the British officers were withdrawn. As the Japanese authority said, the Chinese dragon is still a paper dragon. Those who know the real rottenness and unpreparedness of the Chinese army deplore the hasty prophecies of its future prowess which have been heard at recurring periods for forty years past. The effect of the recent praise, playing on Chinese ignorance, is wholly bad, leading them to believe that the civilized nations are impressed by their invincibility. In the coming maneuvers the same number of men as last year will take part—namely, 35,000 on paper, actually about 23,500."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Mail for the officers and crews of the U.S. torpedoboot destroyers Decatur, Dale and Chauncey should be sent direct to Cavite, P.I. Mail heretofore has been sent care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., and made up by him and forwarded to the Flotilla Commander of the Cruising Torpedoboots, which delays the delivery of mail to the above mentioned destroyers from seven to twenty days, according to the location of the flotilla commander.

Acting Secretary Newberry visited the Washington Navy Yard on Aug. 27 with Chief Naval Constructor Capps and inspected three models for the new battleship authorized by the last Congress. The Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department is maintaining much secrecy concerning its plans for the proposed 20,000-ton battleship. Others besides the Construction Bureau have been asked to submit designs, and it has been recommended that the outside designs shall be received sealed and not opened until after the plan of the Construction Bureau has been presented.

President Roosevelt will have some of the members of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs as his guests on the Mayflower immediately after the great review of battleships at Oyster Bay on Sept. 3. Invitations have been issued to all the members of the two committees, but as yet the Navy Department is unable to announce a list of acceptances, and it is feared that the warm political campaign which is brewing will prevent many of the members from accepting.

Comdr. W. A. Edgar, of the Dolphin, was in conference with Acting Secretary Newberry at the Navy Department on Aug. 28 regarding the part the Dolphin is to play in the naval review on Labor Day. Secretary Bonaparte will use the ship for the accommodation of visitors and guests invited to attend the review.

Secretary Bonaparte will be the only speaker at the graduation exercises at Annapolis on Sept. 12, when the eighty-six members of the first class held over for summer instruction will finish their work at the Academy. The exercises will be in Bancroft Hall, instead of in the big armory. The Academy battalion of Marines, with the Academy band, will meet Secretary Bonaparte at the station and receive him with the usual military honors. Final examinations of the members of the graduating class will begin Sept. 3.

Examinations for midshipmen who will complete their six years of service in February of next year and are candidates for promotion to the rank of ensign are in preparation at the Navy Department and will be sent in a few days to midshipmen in all parts of the world. The examinations will be given Nov. 1 and it is expected that the papers of the young officers will all be returned to the Navy Department by Jan. 1.

Acting Secretary Newberry has written to George Knipp, of Pittsburg, Pa., explaining that a coroner's blunder was the cause of the burial of Mr. Knipp's son in the potter's field at Camden, N.J. On Aug. 11, about 9:30 a.m., W. S. Knipp was engaged with several

others on a large float, 39 feet 9 inches long by 10 feet wide, cleaning the ship's side. He was standing close to the edge of the float and apparently stepped or fell backwards. He never again rose to the surface. Three men, G. Dollarhide, F. Drumm and F. Reidenbach, ordinary seamen, jumped over after him, but could not succeed in finding him. A very strong ebb tide was running at the time, and Knipp was undoubtedly carried rapidly away. A close search was made, the float raised, the surrounding wharfs watched and a steam cutter sent to keep a lookout. The body was subsequently found and buried by the Coroner's undertaker as that of an unknown person. From information received it was thought that this might be the body of Knipp and it was exhumed for the purpose of identification. Mrs. Knipp wished to be present at this examination. Knipp's name was plainly marked on his working clothes. The Secretary says: "I then made every preparation for a suitable funeral, and on Tuesday, the 21st, a section of Infantry, with color guard and body bearers, selected from Knipp's special friends who had enlisted from Pittsburg, were sent by navy tug to Camden as an escort for the remains to the Broad street station, Philadelphia. A hearse was provided and a carriage provided for Mrs. Knipp and her daughter. No effort was spared to render this funeral as impressive as possible. It is a matter of great surprise that any coroner should have failed to identify the remains from the marks on the clothing and the fact that the loss of the man from the Washington was known, and should have failed to notify the Commandant of the Navy Yard or me in time to examine the body before burial. The Department regrets that, through an unfortunate mistake on the part of the civil authorities, there was a delay in locating the body of your son."

The Navy Department has been advised that as a result of the changes which were recently made at the New York Navy Yard, the efficiency of the submarine boats Shark and Porpoise has been very much increased and while under observation at Newport recently it was seen that the alterations had added greatly to their facility in maneuver. They can now be turned around in less time and are otherwise more prompt in responding to the wishes of the navigator. As this is an important consideration, the department has decided to make the same improvements in the other submarines, and these boats will probably be brought to the navy yard at Brooklyn, where the alterations will be made. The submarines under construction at Quincy, Mass., will also contain the features which have been of such decided advantage to the Shark and Porpoise. The next experiments will probably be with a view to directing the submarines by means of the periscope, of which no entirely satisfactory device has been furnished.

For the purpose of restoring the Constitution to her original appearance the naval constructors, in the absence of authentic data, are working on some designs in the hope that they may obtain something which will be of value as relating to the construction of the ship as she was originally planned.

The new naval colliers, plans for which are now being prepared, will be so equipped as to allow them to take on board fuel with the least possible expenditure of time and also to coal at sea. The mechanism for this work will be of an entirely new plan, the naval constructors having in charge the drawing up of the specifications, not being satisfied with the systems now being used by two or three other countries. The naval officials appreciate the fact that an efficient system of coaling naval ships at sea will add to their efficiency on the firing line. It will save time and represent economy in other respects if they can replenish an exhausted bunker supply from the colliers without going far from the scene of operations.

Only \$132.05 was realized from the sale of the last three Spanish ships captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet at the battle of Manila Bay. A letter which reached the Navy Department on Aug. 28 announced the sale of the three vessels in Manila. The ships thus disposed of are the Albay, Manileno and Mindanao, which were of wood and among the first to go aground during the fusillade from the American ships on the morning of May 1, 1898. They were sold to Grant & Co., a firm in the Far East. The ships have been lying where they were grounded at Cavite for eight years, and are merely wooden hulks, the brass having been stolen some years ago. They were ordered sold by Secretary Morton.

According to dispatches from Newfoundland, the sending of the American naval tug Potomac to Canadian waters during the herring season is causing some uneasiness there. Although it is maintained by the American Government that the tug is to be used chiefly for the assistance of American fishing craft, rumors are current in Newfoundland that Great Britain and the United States have settled their fishery differences regardless of the views of Newfoundlanders.

Washington is to be visited in a short time by the Italian cruiser Fieramosca, which is now in Jamaica, and will sail directly for the mouth of the Potomac and anchor off Alexandria, Va., to give its crew an opportunity to visit the American capital.

The United States coast and geodetic survey steamer Hydrographer is now anchored in the Potomac River near Washington and will in a short time begin gathering data for a new edition of the survey publication, The Coast Pilot for the Potomac. The river will be covered from Washington to Point Lookout.

The U.S.S. Yankee arrived at New London, Conn., Aug. 28, direct from Monte Christi with a "homeward-bound" pennant flying 500 feet from her mast. The cruiser had been stationed at Monte Christi since March, 1904.

The British Admiralty has ordered that all masthead semaphores on warships are to be removed, this means of signaling being superseded by wireless telegraphy and searchlights.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Armored Cruiser Squadron for the passage to the Asiatic Station: Leave Tompkinsville Aug. 29, arrive Oyster Bay Sept. 1; leave Oyster Bay Sept. 4, arrive Newport Sept. 4; leave Newport Sept. 8, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 20; leave Gibraltar Sept. 24, arrive Naples and Palermo Sept. 28 (two weeks' visit each of these ports); leave Naples and Palermo Oct. 2, arrive Piraeus Oct. 4; leave Piraeus Oct. 8, arrive Port Said Oct. 10; leave Port Said Oct. 11, arrive Suez Oct. 14; leave Suez Oct. 15. Send mail care Postmaster, New York, until Oct. 9. After that date send all mail care Postmaster, San Francisco. Domestic postage can be used for all mail addressed as above.

The floating drydock Dewey was used at Olongapo, Manila Bay, for the first time on Aug. 23 when the Army transport Meade was docked.

Captain Houdlett, of the Oceanic Steamship Company's liner Sierra, which arrived at Honolulu, Aug. 28, from Australia and New Zealand, says that during Aug. 27 and 28 he experienced an extraordinary northwest

current. It was the strongest he had ever encountered, throwing his vessel thirty miles out of her course in one day. He attributes the stranding of the Manchuria to the same current. The condition of the Manchuria remains unchanged. A question has been raised as to the right of the cableship Restorer, a British vessel, to engage in salvage operations on the Manchuria. The matter has been referred to the authorities at Washington for decision.

Six warrant officers have taken examinations for commissions in the Navy this year under the law which permits the commissioning of twelve warrant officers if they properly qualify. Gunner Max M. Frucht passed the professional examination, but failed in the physical examination and will be re-examined physically one month hence. Warrant Machinist Charles S. Joyce passed both professional and physical examinations and will be commissioned. Warrant Machinist Rufus G. Van Ness and Gunner Wilhelm H. F. Schluter both failed to pass. Warrant Machinist Joseph J. Duffey was examined in Dominican waters and Warrant Machinist Clarence A. Wood was examined on the Asiatic Station. The results of their examination have not yet been received in Washington.

Several protests have been received at the Navy Department from labor unions against the holding of the naval parade at Oyster Bay on Labor Day. The protests declare that it is a shame to compel the bluejackets to work on a holiday, and particularly on the holiday which unions hold peculiarly sacred to workmen. Some of the protests have been qualified by the proviso that if the parade must be held and the bluejackets must work the review should be at Coney Island instead of Oyster Bay so that a large number of workmen might see and enjoy the sight of bluejackets working.

One of the divers at the Torpedo Station recovered a valuable gold purse studded with diamonds dropped overboard at Newport by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and was substantially rewarded by the grateful owner.

The submarine torpedo boat Cuttlefish, building at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., will be launched Sept. 1. The Navy Department is not advised who will be the sponsor. The other submarines being built at the Fore River yards for the Electric Boat Company will be launched later at intervals of about one month. The armored cruiser North Carolina, building at Newport News, will be launched on Oct. 6. No sponsor for this ship has yet been named.

George Hamilton, representing the Washington law firm of Hamilton, Colbert & Hamilton, on Thursday appeared before Acting Secretary Newberry, of the Navy Department, and in behalf of the Oil City Boiler Works made a protest against the official recommendation that Babcock & Wilcox boilers be installed in the armored cruiser New York and the battleship Massachusetts, now to be overhauled. The Oil City company's bid was the lowest, but the officials having the question in hand thought it best to rely upon the proven efficiency of the Babcock & Wilcox boiler. Mr. Newberry asked that the Oil City company make a protest in writing, which was done. Secretary Bonaparte will settle the matter when he returns.

A seven-inch plate from the Midvale Armor Company's works, representing the lower casemate armor for the new battleships Mississippi and Idaho, successfully passed test firings at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., on Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, this week visited the torpedo range at Sag Harbor and witnessed running trials of certain torpedoes built by the Bliss Torpedo Company for the Government.

The Joint Army and Navy Powder Board, which is composed of Comdr. A. M. Knight, Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Diefenbach, retired; Lieut. John Halligan, jr., and Majors Dunn and Wheeler, of the Ordnance Corps of the Army, held a meeting Aug. 30, which brought their work near to a close. The object of this board's work is to improve the specifications for powder used by the two Services and to make the specifications uniform where they have been at variance.

Although the Navy estimated their value at about \$1,500 each, the hulls of the gunboats Albay, Manileno and Mindanao, captured from the Spanish in 1898, were recently sold in Manila and brought net proceeds of \$103.30. The machinery was recently taken from these ships and put to other uses.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on Aug. 29 for the contract for converting the boathouse at Annapolis into a gymnasium. The Noel Construction Company, of Baltimore, made a bid of \$133,300 and the Snares & Trieste Company, of New York, a bid of \$147,800.

Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Civil Engrs. Cunningham and Parsons have been named as a sub-board on personnel in the Civil Engineers' Corps of the Navy, to co-operate with the Personnel Board recently named by Secretary Bonaparte to consider various Service questions.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET FOR THE REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT ON SEPT. 8.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of the entire Atlantic Fleet in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived Aug. 29 at Camden, Me.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived Aug. 29 at Camden, Me.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Aug. 29 at Camden, Me.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Aug. 29 at Camden, Me.

YANCKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived Aug. 20 at Newport, R.I.

Second Division.

Capt. Albert R. Couden, commanding.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. Arrived Aug. 28 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. Arrived Aug. 28 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. Arrived Aug. 28 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. Arrived Aug. 28 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.

Third Division.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Arrived Aug. 29 at Camden, Me.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gotfried Blockinger. Arrived Aug. 29 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Arrived Aug. 29 at Camden, Me.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Aug. 29 at Camden, Me.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Aug. 29 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived Aug. 29 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Aug. 29 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Aug. 29 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Fifth Division.

Capt. Charles W. Bartlett, commanding.

PURITAN, M., 10 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At Huntington Bay, Long Island Sound.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Huntington Bay, Long Island Sound.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Huntington Bay, Long Island Sound.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Huntington Bay, Long Island Sound.

Sixth Division.

Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, commanding.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At New Haven, Conn.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At New Haven, Conn.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At New Haven, Conn.

DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At New Haven, Conn.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. Arrived Aug. 30 at Camden, Me.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Aug. 30 at Camden, Me.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Arrived Aug. 30 at Camden, Me.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived Aug. 30 at Camden, Me.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At Sewall Point, Va.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived Aug. 30 at Camden, Me.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Newport, R.I.

BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Newport, R.I.

DE LONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Newport, R.I.

RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Newport, R.I.

TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. Alfred T. Brisbin. At Newport, R.I.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Newport, R.I.

SUBMARINES.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, commanding.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

SHARK, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

NINA (tender). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Troop Ship.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived Aug. 28 at New London, Conn.

Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived Aug. 29 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At Newport, R.I.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. At Newport, R.I.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Newport, R.I.

Santo Domingo Division.

Capt. William H. H. Southerland, senior officer present.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Brannanreuther. At Santo Domingo City.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron, except Marblehead, is in care of the Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. De Witt Coffman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Aug. 29 at Blaine, Wash.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived Aug. 24 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Aug. 24 at Chefoo, China.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Chefoo, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Chefoo, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Midshipman John P. Hart. At Chefoo, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolph Andrews. At Chefoo, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Chefoo, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Chefoo, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. At Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Chefoo, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Outler. At Tongku, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At Chefoo, China.

ARAYAT, Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Chefoo, China.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Aug. 25 from Guam for Cavite.

POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Naxro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

BEUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Sailed Aug. 24 from Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, for Valparaiso, Chile. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Aug. 30 at Newport, R.I. Address mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. A. Edgar. Arrived Aug. 27 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived Aug. 27 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell ordered to command.

EAGRE, Sailing training ship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed Aug. 24 from Singapore for Colombo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

HARTFORD, C., 18 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HOENET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At Midway. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. At Chefoo, China. Address mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAYFLOWER (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, New York.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette. Arrived Aug. 27 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA, Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Bsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Bsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Scates. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will be placed out of commission Sept. 5.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George MacDonald, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Chief Bsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Bsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. Arrived Aug. 31 at Smithtown Bay, Long Island Sound.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WOLVER

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FARAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 MORRIS, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 PERRY, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 STRINGHAM, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. Arrived Aug. 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 TADPOLE, Lieut. William Jeffers. At Annapolis, Md.
 VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton K. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter; destroyer Stewart, and the submarine Moccasin and Adder.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C. 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C. 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to the Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Sailed Aug. 25 from Guam for Yokohama, Japan. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. LeRoy M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulski and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.
 FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Woods Hole, Mass.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired.
 The remainder of the itinerary of the summer cruise of the Enterprise is as follows: Leave Madeira Sept. 1, 80 days at sea; arrive Provincetown Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the State House, Boston, Mass.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired.
 The following is the itinerary of cruise. Leaves Cherbourg, France, Aug. 23; leaves Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 15; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20. Address mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus O. Hauss, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.O., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedobat.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 24.—Lieut. J. J. Raby to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., for duty connection South Dakota, with a view to being ordered as senior engineer officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipmen J. A. Mandeville and J. M. Smealie to Maryland as watch and division officers.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh to the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Bsn. J. McGrath detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., thence to Georgia when commissioned.

Bsn. P. J. Kenney detached Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Bsn. E. J. Damon detached naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., duty connection Minnesota, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

War. Mach. J. H. Morrison detached Pennsylvania; to New Jersey.

War. Mach. H. Lobitz detached New Jersey; to Pennsylvania.

War. Mach. D. C. Beach detached works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., etc.; to Maryland.

AUG. 25.—Ensign C. L. Bruff resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect Aug. 25, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. C. W. Loomis appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Aug. 25, 1906, duty Colorado.

AUG. 26.—SUNDAY.

AUG. 27.—Asst. Surg. E. C. Taylor to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

AUG. 28.—Capt. W. H. H. Southerland commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 22, 1906.

Comdr. H. H. Hosley to duty as supervisor of the harbor, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer detached duty as supervisor of the harbor, New York, N.Y., and continue duty as assistant to the supervisor of said harbor.

Lieuts. J. Downes, jr., and T. A. Kittinger commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from June 7, 1906.

Ensign E. O. Fitch to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for temporary duty, thence to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for a course of instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. A. Randall to the Navy recruiting station, Denver, Colo.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Brown detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Navy recruiting station, Pittsburgh, Pa., temporary duty; thence home and wait orders.

Chief Bsn. E. V. Sandstrom detached naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

War. Mach. G. Mellen detached Maryland; to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

AUG. 29.—Capt. W. A. Marshall to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1906, for duty as assistant to the equipment officer of that yard.

Comdr. F. M. Bostwick detached command Eagle; to duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, Detroit, Mich., and duty as inspector of said district, Sept. 30, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Marvell detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., Sept. 10, 1906; to command Eagle.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Moffett detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc., Sept. 5, 1906; to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., Sept. 15, 1906, and wait orders.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1906.

Med. Insp. N. H. Drake when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 1906, examination for retirement, then to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. W. S. Dean detached Navy recruiting station, Denver, Colo., etc.; to Washington, D.C., Sept. 6, 1906, examination for promotion, then wait orders.

Asst. Surg. E. L. Jones detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc., Sept. 15, 1906; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, 1906.

Asst. Surg. J. E. Gill to the Navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1906, for temporary duty, thence to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Chief Bsn. P. Deery to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1906.

Chief Carp. A. Burke discharged treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and granted thirteen days' leave.

War. Mach. R. C. Steele detached Chicago; to the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

AUG. 30.—Comdr. B. T. Walling additional duty as general inspector of equipment of ships building for the Navy on the Atlantic coast, also general inspector works of General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Lieut. A. B. Keating detached Severn; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. A. M. Cook detached Nevada; to home, then to Naval Academy.

Lieut. R. Spear detached naval proving ground, sick leave extended two months from Aug. 25.

Ensign F. H. Sadler detached duty connection torpedobats, Norfolk, Va.; to Navy Department, special duty.

Midshipman H. Rawle detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 31.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. A. Asserson to the Columbia Sept. 4.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Brooks detached Columbia; to naval hospital, Newport, for treatment.

Asst. Surg. B. H. Dorsey to the Navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Sept. 5.

Asst. Paymr. J. R. Hornberger to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., Sept. 15, for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Paymr. Clk. C. A. Davis appointed a paymaster's clerk; to duty, Tacoma.

Chief Carp. A. Seccks detached Severn; to Peoria.

Chief Carp. C. H. Bogan detached Brooklyn; to home and one month's leave, thence to work of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden.

War. Mach. O. Boldt detached Rhode Island; to Pennsylvania.

War. Mach. W. W. Booth detached Pennsylvania; to Rhode Island.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, commander-in-chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Chefoo, China, Aug. 30.

Comdr. W. C. Cowles detached Ohio; to home.

Lieut. C. P. Burt detached Mohican; to home.

Ensign M. Milne detached Ohio; to home.

Lieut. C. Well, Lieut. M. J. McCormack, Lieut. C. R. Miller, Ensign M. Simon, Ensign P. W. Foote detached Baltimore; to the Ohio.

Ensign M. Joyce detached Helena; to Ohio.

Ensign F. W. Sterling detached Baltimore; to Ohio.

Surg. E. J. Grew detached Mohican; to Ohio.

Gun. A. C. Steinbrenner detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to the Ohio.

Carp. H. Sarsfield, War. Mach. J. J. Cotter, War. Mach. M. A. Schmalen detached Baltimore; to Ohio.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan detached Raleigh; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. Z. E. Briggs detached Concord; to Wisconsin.

Ensign T. L. Osburn detached Lawton; to Wisconsin.

Ensign W. J. Gilles detached Raleigh; to Wisconsin.

Ensign W. Ancrum detached Lawton; to Wisconsin.

Ensign F. V. McNair, jr., detached Raleigh; to Wisconsin.

Ensign D. T. Ghent detached Bainbridge; to Wisconsin.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. E. Odell detached Galveston; to Wisconsin.

Bsn. F. Bresnan detached Raleigh; to Wisconsin.

War. Mach. A. T. Percival detached Ohio; to Wisconsin.

War. Mach. J. P. Richter detached Rainbow; to Wisconsin.

Ensign P. P. Bassett, Asst. Surg. G. M. Olson detached Wisconsin; to Galveston.

Chief Bsn. A. R. Nicholson detached Ohio; to Galveston.

Ensign J. W. Hayward detached Galveston; to Chattanooga.

Paymr. E. M. Hacker detached Ohio; to Chattanooga.

Lieut. R. S. Berry to Raleigh.

Ensign R. W. Kessler detached Wisconsin; to Raleigh.

Midshipman E. B. Sherman; to Raleigh.

Bsn. J. M. Shaw detached Wisconsin; to Raleigh.

Lieut. N. L. Jones detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

Lieut. L. C. Richardson detached Elcano; to Baltimore.

Ensign C. S. Vanderbeck detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

Ensign S. M. Robinson detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

Midshipman C. W. Nimitz detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

Midshipman B. L. Canaga detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

Surg. C. P. Kindelberger detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I., to Baltimore.

Carp. J. J. Murphy detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

War. Mach. G. I. Peary detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

War. Mach. B. C. Howard detached Wisconsin; to Baltimore.

Lieut. E. L. Bissett detached Wisconsin; to command Queros.

Ensign W. D. Gresham detached Wisconsin; to Wilmington.

Midshipman J. P. Hart detached Queros; to Rainbow.

Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer detached Ohio; to Rainbow.

War. Mach. W. W. Hoopes detached Wisconsin; to Rainbow.

Lieut. J. E. Walker detached Wisconsin; to Concord.

Midshipman J. V. Ogan detached Wisconsin; to Bainbridge.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Edie detached Wisconsin; to Mohican.

Surg. F. E. Kellers detached Ohio; to Mohican.

Midshipman J. S. Dowell, jr., detached Ohio; to Helena.

Bsn. J. McCloy detached Galveston; to Lawton.

Surg. H. H. Barber detached Wisconsin; to the naval station, Olongapo.

War. Mach. H. J. Wiseman detached Galveston; to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Comdr. F. W. Coffin discharged treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

P.A. Paymr. S. E. Barber detached Chattanooga; to the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Bsn. B. J. Greene detached Rainbow; to the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Surg. R. Spear detached Baltimore; to the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Midshipman A. C. Wilhelm detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

Midshipman H. Allen detached Wisconsin; to Baltimore.

Midshipman H. Delano detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

Midshipman J. S. McChin detached Ohio; to Baltimore.

Midshipman A. C. McCain, jr., detached Wisconsin; to Raleigh.

Midshipman H. J. French detached Wisconsin; to Cincinnati.

Midshipman R. W. Cabaniss detached Wisconsin; to Cincinnati.

Midshipman F. F. Rogers detached Wisconsin; to Queros.

Midshipman C. B. Mayo detached Wisconsin; to Wilmington.

Midshipman W. F. Newton detached Ohio; to Elcano.

Midshipman L. W. F. Carstein detached Rainbow; to Pampana.

Midshipman W. B. Howe detached Wisconsin; to Concord.

Midshipman F. L. Reichmuth detached Ohio; to Helena.

Midshipman H. B. Riebe detached Wisconsin; to Rainbow.

Paymr. Clerk N. B. Olsen detached Galveston; to Ohio.

Paymr. Clerk J. J. Lynch detached Ohio; to Galveston.

Paymr. Clerk H. Mackan appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty at Mohican.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 22.—1st Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea granted two months' sick leave from date of acceptance.

AUG. 23.—2d Lieut. Edward P. Dieter from marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., to duty with marine detachment on board U.S.S. Iowa to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

AUG. 24.—Major Louis J. Magill, asst. adjutant and inspector, granted leave from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, 1906.

Capt. James W. Broatch granted three months' sick leave from date of acceptance.

AUG. 27.—Capt. William N. McKelvy from U.S.S. Yankee when marine battalion on board that vessel is distributed, then to Washington, D.C., and report to brigadier general, commandant, U.S.M.C., in person.

First Lieut. William H. Pritchett from U.S.S. Yankee, after turning over stores under his charge to proceed to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and report to commandant that station as officer detailed in temporary command of marine detachment on board U.S.S.S. Franklin.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Lutz from U.S.S. Yankee after distribution of marine battalion on board that vessel, take charge of detachment of marines and conduct same to League Island Barracks, Pa., thence to New York Barracks, and resume duties at that post.

First Lieut. Louis G. Miller from U.S.S. Yankee, after distribution of marine battalion on board that vessel, take charge of detachment of marines and conduct same to marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., thence to League Island Barracks, Pa., for duty at that post.

First Lieut. James T. Buttrick from the U.S.S. Yankee after marine battalion on board that vessel is distributed, take charge of detachment of marines and conduct same to Annapolis, Md., thence to League Island Barracks, for duty at that post.

First Lieut. Albert N. Brunzell from U.S.S. Yankee, when marine battalion on board that vessel is distributed, take charge of detachment of marines and conduct same to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., thence to marine barracks, Boston, Mass., and resume duties at that post.

AUG. 29.—Capt. Frank J. Schwable, A.Q.M., granted leave from Sept. 4 to 8, 1906, both inclusive.

First Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley from marine barracks, naval station, Key West, Fla., to navy yard, New York, N.Y., and report to commandant of station for treatment in naval hospital at that place.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 24.—Constr. J. W. Lee to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz to proceed to Somerville, Mass., on inspection duty.

Constr. J. Q. Walton to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

AUG. 25.—Chief Engr. R. E. Wright granted thirty days' leave to commence Sept. 1.

AUG. 27.—Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore to proceed to the works of the Baldt Steel Company at New Castle, Del., on inspection duty.

Chief Engr. C. F. Nash to proceed to the works of the Standard Motor Construction Company at Jersey City, N.J., on inspection duty.

The revenue service cadet trainingship Chase, which is cruising on Chesapeake Bay with the classes of cadets aboard, is expected to arrive at the Arundel Cove station from her cruise Sept. 10, in time for the cadets to take part in the big jubilee celebration and home-coming day at Baltimore, Sept. 11 next. In addition to the cadets, the Treasury Department has ordered the men from the cutters Apache and Seminole, which are at Arundel Cove, to take part in the parade as infantry.

Examination for appointment to the grade of cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service will be held on or about Oct. 1. It is expected that fifteen or twenty appointments will be made. The examinations will be conducted in the principal cities of the country, and applicants must be between the age of eighteen and twenty-four, unmarried, and will be required to pass a rigid physical examination prior to taking the competitive mental examination. The examination for entrance to the Engineer Corps of the Revenue Cutter Service will be held Sept. 24. Candidates for appointment to this corps must be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six. Applications for permission to take either of these examinations should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

A report has been received at the Treasury Department of a visit made by the officers of the revenue cutter Perry to the peak which recently sprang up on Fire Island, of the Bogoslov group, of the Aleutian chain. The southern end of Fire Island consists of two long spits, from a half to five-eighths of a mile in length and about fifteen feet above high water. On the western spit the new volcano peak has sprung up, rising to about seven hundred feet, in shape greatly resembling a monster leaping, with a base about nine hundred feet in diameter. From the numerous crevices columns of steam and sulphurous gases continuously arise, and form a cloud which is visible for more than thirty miles. Although the surface of the new peak was warm and soft in places, the officers succeeded in reaching the summit. In recognition of the fact that the officers of the Perry were the first persons to visit the new peak they have named it "Perry Peak."

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atlee. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. Repairing at Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. New York.

FORT RILEY CAMP.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 27, 1906.

Two provisional brigades were formed on Aug. 23-24, the exercises on these days completing the instruction in the disposition of troops for security and information while on the march. Brigadier General Drew, of the K.N.G., was in command of the Blue force, which was composed of the 10th and 30th Field Batteries, the Horse Battery, 1st and 2d Kansas, two battalions, 4th, South Dakota, one-half Co. A, Signal Corps; 2d and 3d Squadrons, 11th Cavalry, and the 18th Infantry. Major Gresham, 9th Cav., commanded the Browns, composed of the 30th Infantry, 1st Squadron, 11th Cavalry; 2d, 22d and 25th Field Batteries; the 11th and 16th Field Batteries (Siege), 1st and 2d Squadrons, 9th Cavalry, and the 20th Horse Battery. It was assumed that the Blue force was operating from White City about twenty miles to the south and in the course of its advance had detachments watching the Smoky and Republican Rivers. The Brown army was operating from Garrisons, about twenty miles to the north. The commander of the Blue force upon learning that the concentration of the Brown forces was not complete, decided to advance.

On Friday, Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, of the K.N.G., formerly colonel of the famous 20th Kansas, commanded the Blue force, which was composed as follows: First Squadron, 13th Cavalry; 10th Battery, Field Artillery; 1st and 2d Kansas (less one battalion of the 2d Regiment), and one-half Co. A, Signal Corps. The Browns were commanded by Lieut. Col. E. D. Aldrich, of the 4th South Dakota, his command being made up as follows: First Squadron, 9th Cavalry; 30th Battery, Field Artillery; two battalions, 4th, South Dakota N.G.; 1st Battalion, 2d Kansas, and one-half Co. A, Signal Corps. In this problem it was assumed that a Brown army from Missouri had invaded Kansas and was advancing along the left bank of the Kansas River. The Blue army was delaying its advance and had withdrawn behind the line of Republican River. It was assumed that both forces had co-operating armies south of the Smoky and Republican Rivers. It was assumed that the Pawnee Flats and the post of Fort Riley was impassable ground. Officers senior in rank to those in command of the forces were excused from participating in the exercise. Blank ammunition was used for the purpose of indicating the position of the lines and the time of firing.

Troops B and C, 9th Cavalry, under the command of Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cavalry, left to-day by rail for Oswattonie, where on Aug. 29 and 30 they will participate in the semi-centennial celebration of the battle of Oswattonie. Second Lieut. Elmer C. Hathaway, 9th Cav., went with the command as Q.M. and commissary. The return trip will be made by marching and as the distance is about 140 miles, about a week will be required, weather permitting, to cover the trip. First Lieut. Omar W. Pinkston, Med. Dept., accompanied the command.

Chaplain Axton, of the 18th Infantry, held services in the camp assembly tent this evening. This morning Chaplain Daring, of the 11th Cavalry, held mass in the assembly tent.

The batteries are holding target practice on the reservation on afternoons when the occasion offers, and this practice is attracting not a few observers from the Cavalry and Infantry commands in camp.

Pvt. David Henry, jr., Co. A, 1st Kansas, was drowned on Wednesday evening while bathing near the camp. The body was taken to his late home at Lerompton, Kas.

Last Saturday evening, in town, a number of 9th Cavalrymen and several members of the Arkansas Provisional Regiment mixed it up. The 9th Cavalrymen were too strong for the Arkansas, who fled from the field. Black eyes and bruises covered the extent of the casualties.

The ball team of the 29th Field Battery visited St. George, Kas., yesterday, and with a score of 1-0 against it in the ninth inning, won the game by a score of 4-1. The boys were well received and were accorded all manner of attention.

There are now several cases of typhoid fever in the reserve hospital, five of these being among the National Guard troops. All were contracted prior to arrival in camp. The sanitary condition of the camp is excellent.

The South Dakota troops have created an excellent impression by their soldierly bearing and excellent discipline. When they detrained at the camp siding, the work of unloading and making camp was carried out in a business-like manner.

Saturday was Kansas Day in camp. On that day Governor Hoch and Mrs. Hoch, accompanied by Federal and State officials, visited the camp and in the afternoon reviewed the two Kansas regiments on the Pawnee Flats. Included in the party, which was entertained by General Hughes, of the K.N.G., were Senators Long and Benson, Congressman Calderhead, judges of the Supreme Court of the State and several others. The Kansas troops made an excellent showing as they passed the reviewing point. The number of spectators was augmented by several hundred excursionists which arrived about noon from Kansas City and intermediate points. Brigadier General Wint, commanding the camp of instruction, also entertained in honor of the distinguished visitors.

The instruction program for the South Dakota and Kansas troops was the same as has obtained with the State troops which have preceded them here. Battalion drill in close and extended order began the program on the first day with "Troops in Battle" and "The Evolution of the Regiment" added for the day following. On Wednesday the South Dakota and Kansas troops under command of Gen. C. P. Drew, K.N.G., relieved the Regular Infantry, at 9:30 a.m., in outpost exercises, returning to camp before the noon hour. On Thursday and Friday they participated with the Regular troops, who formed two separate brigades, which were maneuvered for the disposition for the security and information of troops on the march. General Hughes, of the K.N.G., commanded one of the brigades. In addition to this work the State troops were instructed in pitching and striking tents; advance and rear guards; cooking. The 1st Battery of the Kansas National Guard, composed of three officers and forty-three men, was assigned for duty and rations with the 10th Field Battery. Officers and men accompanied the battery on drill and in the field. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates took the places of the Regulars and so derived much more benefit from the instruction than they possibly could otherwise.

Early this morning, shortly after the camp was astir for the day, the trains bearing the three Missouri regiments began rolling in.

Over \$22,000 was paid out by Captain Slaughter, pay-

master, in distributing the pay to the troops of South Dakota and Kansas.

Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., on detached service at the South Dakota Agricultural College, has been here during the past week with the companies of the 4th South Dakota Regiment of Infantry.

A redoubt is in process of construction near Morris Hill under the supervision of the Engineer Corps Battalion, which is commanded by Major Rees, Engineer Corps. A battalion of the 30th Infantry has been carrying on the work as opportunity has offered. It is the intention that the Artillery fire on the redoubt after its completion to test its protective power.

The contract for the remodeling of the old post exchange building at a cost of \$10,000 has been let, and work has already commenced. Work will also be commenced at once on the stone dwelling near the old post exchange in order that it may be prepared for occupancy by the Mexican and Guatemalan officers, who come here in October to take a year's course in the school.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, of the Inspector General's Department, left on Monday, after a few days' stay, for Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. C. G. Mortimer, Art. Corps, on duty with the 10th Field Battery, will avail himself of a month's leave in September, when he, with Mrs. Mortimer, will spend a month in Missouri.

The 30th Infantry defeated the team of the Artillery provisional regiment on the new diamond in camp on Sunday afternoon by a score of 11 to 7. The Infantrymen scored seven runs in the sixth inning, when the Artillerymen went up in the air and the lead proved too great for the Artillerymen to overcome.

The 1st Kansas Battery that has been in camp for a week with the Kansas troops, and which has been attached to the 10th Field Battery, commanded by Captain Overton for instruction, has been highly commended both by Captain Overton and by Col. G. S. Grimes, commanding the Provisional Artillery Regiment, for the zealous manner in which it has performed the rather exacting duties which were laid down in the course of instruction. The behavior of officers and men was exemplary, the policing of their camp was excellent, and no matter how hard the duty, not a grumble was heard. Colonel Grimes regretted that the battery could not stay longer with his command.

Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, of Butler, Mo., is in command of the three Missouri regiments, numbering in all about 1,700 men, which arrived in camp early this morning. The 1st Regiment is commanded by Col. Frank B. McKenna, of St. Louis; the 3d Regiment by Colonel Lechtman, of Kansas City, and the 4th Regiment by Col. William E. Stringfellow, of St. Joseph.

Leave for ten days was on Aug. 16 granted 1st Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, A.C., under exceptional circumstances. Second Lieut. William R. McCleary, 18th Inf., was detailed as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the brigade on Aug. 16.

The following officers were assigned for duty on Aug. 17 to observe and assist in the development of the following militia during their encampment: 1st Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 20th Inf., with the 1st Kansas; 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf., with the 2d Kansas; 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf., with the South Dakota Infantry.

Capt. John Conklin, jr., Art. Corps, was on Aug. 16 assigned for duty as observer and umpire. Major George D. Deshon, Med. Dept., was on Aug. 21 assigned as surgeon of the 11th Cavalry. Capt. Thomas L. Rhoads, Med. Dept., was on Aug. 21 assigned to special duty with the Reserve Hospital.

MOUNT GREYNA CAMP.

Mount Gretna, Aug. 30, 1906.

The 1st New Jersey and the 1st Troop, New Jersey, were relieved from duty in this camp at reveille on Aug. 26 and left for their home stations after a very profitable week's work.

Major Tanaka and Captain Fournier, the Japanese and French military attachés at Washington, D.C., on Aug. 28 witnessed the maneuvers of the United States Regular troops in camp here. The former was out with the Cavalry and Artillery in the morning. Captain Fournier reached camp at noon, being met at the Park station by Captain Bowley, aide-de-camp of General Grant. Both attachés accompanied the troops in the night when they left camp for instruction in reconnaissance, patrolling and duties of outpost sentinel.

Each battalion of the three regiments operated against a battalion of its own regiment. Return to camp was made an hour before midnight.

The program for Aug. 29 was an attack of a defensive position, the problem being prepared by and executed under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Hardie, 15th U.S. Cav. The general situation was as follows: A Blue army in a friendly country is concentrating supplies at Middletown. One division of a Brown army, moving to co-operate against the Blue army, has reached Lebanon from the south. The Cavalry divisions of the opposing forces are operating against each other twenty-five miles to the southeast of Middletown.

Special Situation (Brown)—A Brown division detached to Lebanon for convenience of subsistence encountered a Blue brigade (imaginary) near Cornwall about 12 m., Aug. 28, and quickly put it to flight. The division commander detaches a force consisting of Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie, 15th Cav., commanding; 5th, 12th and 23d U.S. Infantry; 15th Cavalry (less two troops) and 2d Squadron, 13th Cavalry; 23d and 27th Batteries, Field Artillery; Cos. E and H, Engineers; detachment of Signal Corps and Field Hospital, to follow and disperse the enemy. The Brown detachment spends the night of the 28th and 29th August near Mount Gretna, the Blue brigade remaining in the vicinity of Lawn.

Special Situation (Blue), Imaginary—A Blue detachment, consisting of two regiments infantry, two squadrons cavalry, two batteries field artillery, two companies engineers, one company signal corps and one field hospital, commanded by General Y., which has been guarding the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad at Cornwall, was defeated at that place on Aug. 28 and retreated to the vicinity of Lawn, where it halted for the night of Aug. 28-29. The enemy in slightly stronger forces pursued as far as Mount Gretna. At 10 p.m. that evening the Blue commander received the following despatch:

"Middletown, Pa., Aug. 23, 1906, 8:45 p.m.
"Cover Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad in the Conewago Valley. The 2d brigade will leave Middletown at 8 a.m. to-morrow to join you."
CHIEF OF STAFF."

It was required: 1. The conduct of the pursuit the morning of the 29th. 2. The conduct of the attack if the enemy is encountered in a defensive position. 3. A report of the operations, including copies of orders issued and messages sent and received, within three hours of the

close of the exercise. Troops returned to camp at 12 noon.

Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf.; Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th Inf.; Col. L. C. Allen, 12th Inf., and Lieut. Col. F. H. French, 12th Inf., were excused from attending these exercises.

There was a lecture especially for Regular Army officers at 7:30 p.m. in the lecture tent by Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Dept. Subject: "Camp Sanitation."

In order to comply with orders previously issued by the War Department the following officers were on Aug. 25 ordered relieved from further duty at this camp: Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Scott Baker, Art. Corps; Capt. Henry C. Smither, 15th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Paterson, Art. Corps.

Leave for ten days, to take effect Aug. 24, 1906, was granted 2d Lieut. W. F. Morrison, Art. Corps, under exceptional circumstances.

First Lieut. R. E. Grinstead, Adjt., 2d Bat., 23d Inf., was on Aug. 27 directed to join his battalion at Sea Girt, N.J. Capt. Willard F. Truby, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty with the 5th Infantry during the illness of Capt. H. A. Webber, Asst. Surg.

CAMP AT AMERICAN LAKE.

Murray, Wash., Aug. 25, 1906.

There was a big review in camp on Aug. 19 before Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, in which some 5,000 troops took part, while some 6,000 spectators from Tacoma, Seattle and other towns looked on approvingly. Col. Daniel Cormman, 7th U.S. Inf., acted as brigade commander.

First came the battalion of U.S. Engineers—the only troops on the field in blue uniform—Capt. M. L. Walker, commanding, preceded by the band of the 14th Cavalry.

The first brigade followed, under command of Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th U.S. Inf. In this brigade were the 7th and 20th Infantry regiments and the 2d Washington, 22d Infantry, 3d Oregon, 2d Idaho, 1st Montana, 14th Infantry, 1st and 11th Battalions, Field Artillery, 2d Cavalry, 14th Cavalry and Troop B, of Washington.

A solid hour was occupied by the Infantry in passing the general, and then came the batteries of Field Artillery, the 1st, the 9th and the 24th Field, followed by the 17th and 18th Mountain Batteries, and last of all the troopers of the 2d and 14th Cavalry.

Three times the field batteries and the Cavalry passed the reviewing point—first in a walk, next at a trot and last at a gallop. It was thrilling to watch the Artillerymen go rumbling past, the drivers sitting their horses as if part of the animals, and the cannoners perched with folded arms on the swaying caissons. And the Cavalry, horses foaming and dust covered, each trooper and his steed a centaur.

It sharp contrast with the Field Artillery were the two mountain batteries, each gun in four sections, and each section on the back of a patient mule.

Interesting field exercises were held on Aug. 21, for which sealed orders were given the commanding officer of the several units. These consisted of the following: 1st Brigade, Col. Alfred Reynolds, commanding; 22d U.S. Infantry and 24th U.S. Field Artillery. 2d Brigade, Col. C. U. Gantenheim, 2d Oregon and 2d Infantry, Oregon. 1st Separate Battalion, Oregon; 14th U.S. Infantry, 1st Battery, Field Artillery. 1st Brigade, Cavalry, Col. F. K. Ward, 2d Cav., commanding. 14th Cavalry, less 6 troops; 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, less Troop A; 9th Battery, Field Artillery.

A great deal of discussion has ensued as to the relative excellence, etc., of the Blues and Browns in maneuvers a few days since. The problem of the Browns, in command of Col. E. A. Godwin, 14th Cav., was naturally simpler than that of the Blues, in command of Col. M. P. Maus, 20th Inf., as the line of defense became so narrow near the upper end of American Lake and the short march that the Brown force took to occupy this line of defense necessitated the opposite army (the Blues) to make a march of nearly twelve miles to reach it. Some disappointment was shown that the Browns were not more aggressive, simply awaiting the approach of the Blues instead of carrying out their orders to make a reconnaissance in force, leaving the entire struggle almost to the limit in line of the maneuver ground.

The Brown force was greatly inferior to that of the Blues, as the Idaho regiment and Montana regiment, one battalion of the 14th Infantry and one-third of its cavalry force were not within reach of assistance on account of the wide dispersion of the Brown troops. Therefore it was generally conceded that on account of this a stronger attack at the critical moment was made by the Blues, as the largest part of their force were present and really in position. Considerable friendly controversy and different opinions as to results have ensued, but on account of precedent no official verdict will be issued.

The behavior of the troops was excellent and much credit is due to the guardsmen of Washington and Oregon, which maneuvered in good form. General Funston says: "There was no victory and none will be announced," and added that while some mistakes occurred also some splendid movements had been executed.

General Funston was chief umpire. One of the busiest men in camp is Postmaster Chester Thompson. Most of the troops are evidently excellent correspondents, and many days over eight hundred souvenir postal cards pass through his hands. One thousand one-cent stamps disappear in twenty-four hours, and some difficulty has resulted in handling so large a quantity of mail matter. A large tent is to be erected and better facilities for shelves and pigeon holes arranged, thus simplifying the sorting and making up of the mails. The commendation and tribute paid to the 2d Washingtons by the Regulars has been of great gratification to them. There is an exceptionally fine "esprit-de-corps" among the Oregonians. Colonel Gantenheim has just cause to be proud of his regiment during the maneuvers at Camp Tacoma, for they worked, marched and maneuvered in excellent form. A visit from Paymaster Orton brought joy to the hearts of the men, for \$20,000 was paid out in the camps.

Governor Chamberlain expressed great gratification over the condition of the Oregon troops and his entire approval of the American Lake site as a permanent maneuver camp. Governor Mead has also shown by his satisfactory remarks his pleasure over the conduct of the Washington troops and his hope that the Government will buy this ground.

All of the National Guardsmen except the Oregonians and Washingtonians left Sunday, Aug. 19, and the Oregonians left Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The 2d Cavalry gave a dance at the Country Club on Wednesday evening. There were over two hundred pres-

ent, and a larger number from Tacoma came out than to any of the previous hops.

Mrs. Griggs, Miss Wagner and Miss Gallop entertained a number of the Army ladies at 5 o'clock tea on Thursday at their attractive home on the Country Club grounds, which faces American Lake.

Capt. William G. Haan, Chief of Staff at Camp Tacoma, with Mrs. Haan, entertained a small party of friends at dinner at the Country Club in celebration of their first wedding anniversary. The affair was most delightful and charming and the menu elaborate. Those present besides the host and hostess were: Mrs. Clement, Capt. S. A. Cloman, military observer; Capt. M. L. Walker, chief engineer officer, and Lieutenant Long, military secretary.

The wag who named our ladies' camp on the Country Club grounds "Refugee Camp" named better than he knew, for not only the members of the camp but the cottagers of the club as well experienced a small taste of refugee or earthquake inconveniences last week and again this week. The pump broke, the water supply of the club was cut off and the club grill closed. The steward served cold luncheons and the tea kettles were brought into use, and, best of all, one morning when fear of the absence of a cup of hot coffee presented itself to the ladies Captains Haan, Cloman and Wildman came with their car, to whisk the poor refugees away to headquarters camp, where a most delicious breakfast was served. Not a little merriment was caused by the snapping of kodak views while at the table and of the "bread line" afterwards. A broken pump has its compensation—like-wise the other things of life.

As usual the week-end hop was a very jolly affair, and the number of "extras" tensed from the band testified to the popularity of the 22d Infantry's band. The days pass swiftly to the ladies of Refugee Camp, swimming, boating, riding and driving, a hop or so a week, an occasional run into Tacoma for shopping and the excitement of field news and friendly quarrels over the points made and lost by the Blues and Browns, all not only fill the time, but speed it away.

General Funston gave a dinner to sixteen preceding the week-end hop. Most of the ladies present were from Tacoma.

Another charming dinner occurred on Wednesday night as farewell to Capt. L. D. Wildman, of the Signal Corps, who has just been ordered to Fort Omaha. Among those present were Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Heller, Mrs. Franciolla, Mrs. Haan, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Griffith, General Funston, Lieutenant Mitchell, Mr. Franciolla, Captain Haan and Captain Cloman.

Mrs. Truby, wife of Captain Truby, Med. Corps, has arrived and will stay at the Country Club during the encampment.

Mrs. Clement is visiting Mrs. William G. Haan. Mrs. Clement is a charming widow, clever and well traveled.

Mrs. R. L. Richards, wife of Dr. Richards, has as her guest Miss Laura Farnsworth, of San Francisco—another attractive girl added to the bevy already here. Miss Farnsworth holds the record here for swimming.

Lieut. Burton Mitchell, much to the regret of San Franciscans, will join his regiment, the 12th Infantry, at Fort Niagara, N.Y., on Oct. 1, when his term as aide-camp to General Funston will have expired.

On Aug. 21 Col. Frederick K. Ward, 2d Cav., was designated as chief umpire. Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 2d Cav., and Major Daniel A. Frederick, 22d Inf., acted as senior umpires.

National Guard contingents were relieved from duty in camp as follows: Idaho, Montana and Washington, Aug. 19, and Oregon, Aug. 22.

Leave for ten days, on account of exceptional circumstances, was granted on Aug. 18 to Capt. William F. Clark, 2d Cav., with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

Capt. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg., was on Aug. 20 relieved from duty with the Field Hospital and reported to the C.O., 20th Infantry, for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Cosam J. Bartlett, Asst. Surg. Lieut. Philip W. Huntington, Asst. Surg., reported to the C.O., Co. B, Hospital Corps, Aug. 20, for duty with the ambulance company.

The following troops will constitute a provisional independent brigade for the exercises Aug. 24: Co. D, Engineer Corps; 20th Infantry, 22d Infantry, 14th Infantry, 2d Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery. Such troops of the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps as may be designated by the Chief Surgeon and Chief Signal Officer, respectively.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, was on Aug. 23 relieved as Chief Signal Officer of this camp, and Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, announced as Chief Signal Officer in his stead.

CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Chickamauga, Ga., Aug. 27, 1906.

One of the most enthusiastic of all State militia officers that have been at Camp Chickamauga is Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge, Adjutant General of Mississippi. He remained with the Mississippi soldiers all through their week's work and exercised a personal oversight over their conduct. The General expressed himself thus: "I hope that this year's work by the State militia will prove to the General Staff of the Army that the plan is altogether practical and profitable. It gives me pleasure to say that the officers of the Regular Army have been kind and painstaking with the officers from Mississippi, and my opinion is that these Volunteers have learned more in this one week than they would in years under the old system of State camps."

A thousand Tennesseans, coming from Nashville and Memphis, and the 3d North Carolina regiment occupied the militia quarters at Camp Chickamauga last week. The two Tennessee regiments, which arrived Aug. 18, brought only two battalions each. The 1st Regiment is in command of Col. W. C. Tatum and the 2d in command of Col. G. E. Patterson.

Chattanooga was represented by the local platoon of battery A, Light Artillery. Lieutenant Hartley, of the battery, also in camp. The Artillery went into camp near the battalion of Regulars.

The schedule of instruction during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1, 1906, includes the following: Aug. 27—Engineers: Company drill in extended order. 12th Cavalry: Regimental drill in close and extended order. Artillery: As directed by camp commander. 17th Infantry: Regimental drill in close and extended order.

Aug. 28—Engineers: To construct ten yards of kneeling trench and ten yards of standing trench. 12th Cavalry: Problems in patrolling. Artillery: As directed by camp commander. 17th Infantry: Battalion to send patrols to discover position, strength, etc., of opponent.

Hospital and Signal Corps: As directed by the camp commander.

Aug. 29—Engineers and Artillery: As directed by the camp commander. 12th Cavalry: Patrolling. One squadron to take up and hold for one-half hour one of the extended formations, for example: Advance guard, outpost, screen, etc.; the other two squadrons to send patrols against this retreating squadron. Squadrons to rotate in above duties. 17th Infantry: Patrolling; solving problem submitted Tuesday. Hospital Corps and Signal Corps: As directed by the camp commander.

Aug. 30—Engineers and Artillery: As camp commander may direct. 12th Cavalry: As per schedule for Wednesday. 17th Infantry: Patrolling. One battalion will take up an extended formation, i. e., outpost, rear guard halted, etc., and hold same for one-half hour. The other battalions, acting under senior battalion commander, will send patrols against this retreating battalion.

Aug. 31 (Morning)—Tactical problem: A Blue force defeated a Brown force in Chattanooga Valley on Aug. 30, and at once took up the pursuit via McFarland Gap. The Brown force retreated in a southeasterly direction toward its base, near Ellis Springs. Afternoon—Mustering of Regular troops under direction of their commanding officers.

Sept. 1—Inspection of Regular troops.

CAMP NEAR AUSTIN, TEX.

Camp Mabry, Tex., Aug. 26, 1906.

Capt. M. J. Lenihan, 25th Inf., has been relieved from duty as Adjutant General and left yesterday for Laredo.

First Lieuts. F. S. Young, 23d Inf., and W. R. Standford, 2d Inf., have been relieved from duty as umpires and have gone to Fort Leavenworth to attend the next session of the Staff College.

Col. L. M. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Division, is absent in San Antonio.

Lieut. Waite C. Johnson left yesterday for San Antonio. He came to camp on Saturday to play with the 26th Infantry baseball team on Sunday against the 1st Cavalry.

Lieutenants Hunter, Gillis, Rich and Fleischhauer have returned from Fort Sill, where they attended the rifle and pistol competitions.

The troops at Brownsville have been relieved by Co. H, 26th Infantry. The company of the 26th, with five officers and fifty-four enlisted men, left here at 2:15 a.m. yesterday and reached Fort Brown at 5:45 p.m. Captain Preston is in command of the company. The large number of officers going with one company was to facilitate the transfer of Government property. The battalion of the 25th Infantry will go to Fort Reno.

Lieut. W. S. Faulkner, recruiting officer at San Antonio, was a visitor in camp to-day.

The most interesting games of ball played during the encampment were on Sunday. The 26th Infantry defeated the 1st Cavalry in two games. Stockton pitched the first game for the 26th Infantry and Throckmorton the second. Fox and Walcott pitched for the Cavalry. The first game resulted 9 to 2, and the second 3 to 1. Slaker, third base of the Cavalry team, made a home run in the second game.

Major Francis J. Kernan, 25th Inf., Gen. Staff, has left the camp for Washington.

Nearly every organization of the Texas National Guard left camp on Sunday. The entraining was done with great promptness and without a hitch. The grand review scheduled for Saturday was called off on account of the heavy rains. Several thousand people came from town to see the parade of Regulars and militia, but were drenched and left the camp muddy and disheartened.

Parting ceremonial visits commenced on Saturday evening, Aug. 18. The first farewell leave-taking was done by a party of general and staff officers and officers of the line, who called on General McCaskey and thanked him for courtesies extended them during their visit here. Among those who called then and paid their respects were: Major Gen. W. H. Stacey, Division Commander of the Texas National Guard; Brig. Gen. Tom Scurry, commanding the 2d Brigade; Col. Henry Hutchings, commanding the 1st Brigade; Col. Percy Townsend, commanding the 3d Texas; Col. Roy W. Hearne, commanding the 2d Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Delameter, commanding the 1st Texas.

General McCaskey, accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Bankhead, later returned the visits, going to the headquarters of the different brigades and regiments, as well as the Division Headquarters of the Texas troops. In their parting expressions to each other the officers of the Guard thanked the officers of the Regular troops, through General McCaskey, for the courtesies that had been shown them, and the instruction they had received, while in return, General McCaskey felicitated the officers of the Guard on the conduct of their Texas soldiery and their willingness to learn the lessons taught by the maneuvers. Both agreed that the maneuvers had been of practical benefit, and the Texas troops had received instructions that would be of value to them in case they should ever be called into actual service.

The only militia taking part in Tuesday's maneuvers was the battalion of Louisiana Infantry. Major Roberts, 25th Inf., had command of the Blues, all Regulars, and Major Clark, 28th Inf., had command of the Browns. The militia were with Major Clark. Both forces consisted of the three arms of the Service. The maneuvers consisted of outposts, and contact was finally reached at McKenzie's and Spicewood Springs.

Generals Stacey and Hulen and Colonel Devine, of the Texas militia, left camp on Tuesday morning.

Lieutenant McCaskey, aide to General McCaskey, has returned from San Antonio.

The 26th Infantry, two battalions, the 1st Cavalry and a squadron of the 5th Cavalry, with two battalions of Field Artillery, all of the Regular Service, remain in camp. On Aug. 23 a brigade parade and review was held on the drill ground. General McCaskey received the review. Visitors do not flock to camp so much now that the militia have all left.

The 2d Battalion (E. F. G. H), 26th Infantry, commanded by Major C. J. T. Clark, left on Aug. 25 for Fort Sam Houston, where they will perform the usual garrison duties. The small post guard left at the fort at the beginning of the maneuvers was not strong enough to guard the twelve prisoners of the 25th Infantry brought from Brownsville. District Attorney Chas. A. Boynton, who has been directed by the President to defend the twelve men, is now in Brownsville making an investigation of the affair.

Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith has been designated chief paymaster of the camp vice Captain Stanton, who has gone to Chicago for examination for promotion.

Dr. Shallenberger has gone to Fort Sam Houston, where he is now confined to the post hospital.

The State troops this year were greatly handicapped

with new men. Fully 50 per cent. of the Texas troops were mustered into service just for the camp. They showed a willingness to learn, but their physical condition was a handicap.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., one of the umpires at the camp of instruction at Camp Mabry, Texas, speaks in high terms of the National Guard organizations sent to that camp from Texas, Louisiana, Arizona and New Mexico, and expressed the belief that their association with the Regulars will prove to have been a profitable experience. "The State troops," says Colonel Schuyler in an interview in the San Antonio Express, "showed a willingness to learn that was very commendable. They also manifested good discipline. This is one of the best attributes of a good soldier. They endured hardships incident to camp life and the maneuvers admirably. They deserve credit for what they did, but they are not perfect by any means. They should not have come to the maneuvers expecting to have squad, company or battalion drills or be exercised in the manual of arms. All of these should have been thoroughly acquired at their homes. They should have been ready to participate in the field maneuvers. Their uniforms were not synchronous. They wore black shoes, some of them low-quartered, with khaki or drab. Their officers seemed as much at a loss in field maneuvers as the enlisted men. They did not wear correct regulation uniforms. However, I believe and hope they will improve and appear to better advantage at the next encampment. I also hope and believe they got some very valuable instruction in field movements while here, as well as practical benefit from the exercise they took."

CAMP BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Camp Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 27, 1906.

The 2d Illinois, in command of Col. James E. Stuart, after a pleasant and profitable stay of one week here, departed Aug. 26 for Chicago. Colonel Stuart said that every man and officer in the regiment had enjoyed the occasion and received a great deal of good from the encampment. He thinks that all of the Illinois troops will be in favor of maneuvering with the Regulars at their next year's encampment.

More than 6,000 soldiers from the United States Army, from the Indiana National Guard and from the Illinois National Guard passed in review Aug. 20 before Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks. The entire command of Gen. W. H. Carter at Fort Benjamin Harrison appeared at its best while the statesman who occupies the second place in the nation's affairs rode in review and inspected the entire camp in company with the staffs of General Carter, of the Regulars, and General McKee, of the guardsmen.

The brigade of the Indiana National Guard was relieved from duty at camp Aug. 22, 1906, and returned to their home stations.

Camp Benjamin Harrison was visited by another electrical and wind storm on Aug. 24, which did considerable damage. The tent of Sergeant Johnson, of Co. E, 27th Inf., was struck, one of the poles shattered and he was knocked unconscious, while the red marks of scorching could be seen on his arms and legs. His hat, only a few feet away, was torn into pieces. Sergeant Hamilton and Private Berry were in the same tent and were also knocked down. Corporal Williams, of Co. F, was also knocked down. Colonels Pitcher and Sweet received hard shocks. Every officer in the 4th Infantry felt the shock more or less, as they were holding down their tent poles.

Capt. R. B. Parrott, of Co. B, 27th Inf., left Saturday for Fort Sheridan, Ill., from which place he will leave soon for New Brunswick, N.J., to become instructor in military tactics at Rutgers Preparatory School for Boys. Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins assumes command of his company.

Last week several very exciting and spectacular battles were fought here between the Brown forces and the Blue army. Many valuable lessons in the art of warfare are learned in this way. In Saturday's battle, in which 4,000 troops were engaged, the Artillery played a very important part. On one side in this battle were the 27th Infantry, the 2d Illinois and the 21st Battery, while on the other side were the 4th and 28th Infantry, the 3d Squadron of the 2d Cavalry and the 14th Battery. The former was in command of Col. W. L. Pitcher, of the 27th, and the latter in command of Col. O. J. Sweet, of the 28th. Colonel Pitcher's forces were the Browns. They were surrounded by the enemy, but by shrewd tactics and splendid strategy escaped the trap.

Lieut. E. V. D. Murphy, of the 27th Infantry, became ill suddenly Saturday while riding on an electric car from Indianapolis to Camp Benjamin Harrison and was taken back to Indianapolis, where he now lies in the Deaconess Hospital. His condition is considered serious. It is said the trouble was heat prostration.

On Sunday Chaplain Hunter, assisted by Chaplain Rice, held services in the Y.M.C.A. tent. In the afternoon the Rev. W. A. Shaw, of the Trinity Congregational church of Indianapolis, preached to a large crowd of soldiers and civilians at the same place. In the evening Chaplain Rice gave a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, at the hospital for the sick men.

Lieut. Clarence Jones, who recently joined the 14th Battery, has been on the sick report for several days. It is thought he has malaria.

In the capacity of sanitary inspector Major William J. Wakeman has been doing some good work at Camp Benjamin Harrison. It is remarkable to see so little sickness. This signifies that the camps have been kept in first-class order and that no efforts have gone to waste toward cleaning up. At present there are only about forty men in the general hospital and probably an equal number confined to their tents. The disease prevalent now among the men is nothing of a contagious nature and is purely local. There is a little malaria and one or two cases of typhoid fever. The water has affected the men but little.

Lieutenant General Corbin spent one day last week in Camp Benjamin Harrison. In company with Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding the camp of instruction, General Corbin made a general inspection of the camps and viewed some of the drills of the various organizations. He appeared very much pleased with conditions here.

The baseball teams of the 14th Battery and 28th Infantry played an exciting game Sunday, which resulted in a score of 6 to 9 in favor of the 28th Infantry. A large and interested crowd attended and pronounced it a good exhibition of the great American game. The 28th Infantry team played ten games along their line of march from Illinois to Camp Benjamin Harrison and were not beaten once.

D. M. Parry, a wealthy manufacturer of Indianapolis, entertained a party of officers from Camp Benjamin Harrison Sunday evening at his country home in honor of Col. Russell B. Harrison. Those present were Col. O. J.

Sweet, 28th Inf.; Col. W. L. Pitcher, 27th Inf.; Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, 27th Inf.; Major C. F. Tillson, 4th Inf., and Capt. J. H. McRae, of the General Staff. General Carter could not attend on account of having been called to Chicago on important business matters.

On Sept. 9 the Wisconsin National Guards will reach Camp Benjamin Harrison, to be encamped for a week.

First Lieut. George Garity, 2d U.S. Cav., has gone to Fort Sullivan, Minn., for medical treatment, and 2d Lieut. Claude N. Feamster, 4th U.S. Inf., has gone to Fort Wayne, Mich., for the same purpose.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., has been relieved from duty at this camp and will return to his proper station at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf., was relieved from duty at this camp Aug. 25, 1906, to return to his proper station at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Major James S. Rogers, transferred to the 4th Infantry from the 20th Infantry, Aug. 18, is assigned to the 2d Battalion, vice Major George W. McIver, transferred to the 20th Infantry.

Y.M.C.A. WORK AMONG JAPANESE.

We believe that General Terauchi, the Japanese Minister of War, who was educated in France, is a Catholic Christian, and not a Buddhist, a fact which may perhaps explain the good disposition he shows toward Christianizing efforts among the Japanese soldiers. In a letter to the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., General Terauchi says:

"The Young Men's Christian Association, moved by the desire to minister to the welfare and comfort of our officers and soldiers at the front, carried on its beneficent work throughout the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. Beginning at Chinampo early in September, 1904, it kept pace with the northward progress of the field forces for nearly twenty long months until March, 1906, establishing its work at eleven posts in Manchuria and Korea. At large expense of money and labor and by a great variety of means, it filled the leisure of our officers and soldiers, far from home, with wholesome recreation. The completeness of the equipment and the success of the enterprise were universally tested and recognized by our troops in the field. I am fully assured that the recipients of all this generous service are filled with deep and inexpressible gratitude. Now, simultaneously with the triumphant return of our armies, as I learn of the successful termination of your enterprise, I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks for your noble services, and at the same time to voice my appreciation of the generosity of all those who have either by gifts or by personal effort supported the work."

(Signed) M. Terauchi, Minister of War.

A letter dated Tokio, June 20, 1906, says: "From beginning to end the military authorities have enthusiastically co-operated in making the work practical and effective. Free transportation for secretaries and supplies and the use of good buildings at the various points were given. Some of the officers gave time and money to the work. General Oshima, the military governor of Manchuria, recently contributed 1,000 yen to continue the permanent associations. The War Department has welcomed the decision of the Association to maintain permanent work at Port Arthur (where the navy is also touched), Lioyang and Tieling and at several division points in Japan, and has offered free transportation for all secretaries and supplies."

The Association had great difficulties to overcome in getting a foothold in the armies of Japan. The beginning was difficult, but once on the field the work spread from the one post on the Yalu to eleven different bases of the army, so covering the field that at least three-quarters of a million different soldiers were ministered to before the army returned to Japan. Of yen 60,000 (\$80,000 gold) given for this work yen 10,000 was donated by the Emperor and Empress.

Before and during the return of the troops every higher general in the army, including the Field Marshal and an Imperial Prince, personally expressed their thanks to the Association. Major General Kamio, formerly Chief of Staff at Dalny, in a public address, said:

"I firmly believe that the many-sided work done by the Y.M.C.A. enabled innumerable soldiers to pass their time in the most wholesome and agreeable ways and prevented their being tempted into harmful habits and dissipation. Thus the hundreds of thousands of soldiers made their triumphant return deeply grateful for the warm-hearted service rendered by the Association. I believe that the officers of the Association as well as those who contributed money and various articles for the work should feel well satisfied that their object was successfully accomplished. Let me remark that I can discover two results from the successful work of the Association: First, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, representing every class of Japanese society, were made acquainted with the Gospel of Christ; secondly, when these hundreds of thousands returned home, they told their parents, brothers and friends about the kind ministry of the Young Men's Christian Association, and thus many millions more have been made somewhat acquainted with the spirit of the Christian religion."

Vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the local Grand Army posts and the people of Camden, Me., united in that town on Aug. 30 in honoring the memory of William Conway, a native of the town, who, while on duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard at the breaking out of the Civil War, refused, at the peril of his life, to haul down the American flag as a token of surrender. A large boulder, erected in front of the Congregational church in commemoration of Conway, was unveiled. Attached to the boulder is a bronze tablet, appropriately inscribed. The unveiling was preceded by a parade of five hundred bluejackets from the battleship division of the warships. The following letter from President Roosevelt was received by Major Henry S. Burrage, of Togus: "Sir—I wish it were in my power to be present at the time when the erection of the Conway memorial is to be celebrated. As that is not possible, will you let me express through you my sincere appreciation of the action taken in erecting this memorial? Conway stands as typical of the best among those admirable enlisted men of the Army and Navy, to whom this country can never pay too great homage. The fidelity and patriotism of the sailor, as shown under the most trying and difficult circumstances, when his commanding officers proved faithless, should be graven on the hearts, not only of our people as a whole, but especially upon those of our people who filled the regiments of our Army and manned the ships of our Navy. I again congratulate you upon thus commemorating his sturdy loyalty."

SEA GIRT SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The annual shooting tournament at Sea Girt, N.J., of the N.R.A. of America, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, began on Aug. 27 with a strong south wind blowing directly across the range and a downpour of rain at intervals during the day. This, with constantly changing light, made the shooting difficult, especially on the long ranges.

There was a large attendance of riflemen, including members of a number of the teams who are to shoot in the National Match, and the number of riflemen aggregate some 500.

Great complaint was made early in the week at the slow manipulation of the targets. The marking and scoring is done by members of the Regular Army—the 23d Infantry. Contestants had difficulty again and again in getting their shots marked. This as last year is due, it is said, to the incomplete complement of men in the marking pit. The men are overworked, and hardly get time to eat. There is apparent need that each firing point be connected by electric bell with its target so that when a shot is fired the marker may be signaled. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, is executive officer, and will serve in that capacity throughout the matches until the National Matches Sept. 4, when Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bomps, 6th U.S. Cav., will take charge.

COLUMBIA TROPHY MATCH.

The Columbia trophy match for a trophy presented to the New Jersey National Guard by the District of Columbia was the first match.

The 1st New Jersey at both 200 and 60 yards made the best score, and in the skirmish runs the 2d Regiment put up the best run. At the final stage, the 1,000-yard range, the 4th, with an average of 36, a fine performance, shot into the lead and won by 21 points. The scores follow:

	200	600	Skirmish	1,000	Total
4th Regiment	241	243	275	217	967
2d Regiment	237	236	285	188	946
1st Regiment	248	247	267	171	933
5th Regiment	225	216	171	140	760

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Co. H, 6th Massachusetts, won the company team match in spite of conditions that were almost as bad as they could possibly be. The greater part of the match was shot in a driving rain and good scores were out of the question.

Massachusetts won with a total of 292 and New Jersey was a close second with a total of 289. Maine got third place with a total of 287. The standing of the first twelve teams out of the twenty that took part in the contest follows:

	200	500	Totals
Co. H, 6th Massachusetts	143	149	292
Co. C, 4th New Jersey	138	151	289
Co. D, 1st Maine	138	149	287
Co. F, 5th Maryland	134	150	284
Co. G, 5th Ohio	134	146	280
Gatling Platoon, 1st Illinois	141	140	281
2d Troop, New Jersey	134	142	276
Co. E, 2d Washington	136	139	275
Denver City Troop	136	134	270
Co. K, 2d New Jersey	137	129	266
Co. L, 2d New Jersey	117	146	263
Co. D, 2d Washington	133	130	263

The match was contested on 200 and 500 yards, seven shots for each man, five men to a team, and the first prize was \$75, and gold medals to the team, the second prize, \$50 and silver medals, and the third prize \$25 and bronze medals.

LEECH CUP MATCH.

The shooting for the Leech Cup on Aug. 28 was marred by frequent delays in the progress of the Leech Cup match, which was started an hour late and was finished at 6:45 o'clock, when the targets were barely visible. The match was won by Capt. Stewart Wise, 1st Corps of Cadets, Boston, with the fine score of 100 out of a possible 105.

The winner will receive the Leech Cup, to be held for one year, and a gold badge. The scores in detail of the nine highest competitors follow:

	800	900	1,000	Total
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	
Wise, Massachusetts	84	84	82	100
Eastman, Ohio	80	85	84	99
Martin, New Jersey	82	84	83	99
Parker, Massachusetts	85	82	81	98
Price, New Jersey	81	82	84	97
Anderson, Massachusetts	82	82	83	97
W. A. Warner, Navy	84	81	82	97
Captain Seamon, Ohio	85	81	81	97
Lieut. K. V. Casey, Del.	84	83	82	96

An interesting feature of the day was the excellent marksmanship of Mrs. Elizabeth Topperwein, of San Antonio, Texas, who qualified for enrollment as a member of the National Marksmen's Reserve by scoring 59 out of a possible 75 in five shots each at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

HALE MATCH.

The Hale match, shot at 600 yards, 10 shots, 12 prizes, was won by Lieut. W. A. Baker, of the 4th N.J., who made the splendid score of 50 out of a possible 50 points.

VETERAN'S MATCH.

The veterans team match, for teams of six, 10 shots per man at 200 yards, was won by the Old Guard of Massachusetts, who scored 260 points against 228, by the Old Guard of New York.

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH.

The match for the Wimbledon cup was commenced on Aug. 29 and was about half completed when the continued rain and fog obscured the targets to such an extent that it was almost impossible to see the bull's-eye, and hitting the target was simply a matter of chance.

Many of the team captains urged Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Clime, of the 2d New Jersey, to have the match withdrawn on account of the unfavorable conditions. Colonel Clime sent to General Spencer for instructions and word came back that the match must be continued.

Fully 80 per cent. of the contestants withdrew from the firing line and refused to proceed. The rain continued falling in torrents and finally General Spencer came to the firing line and ordered that the match be discontinued. General Spencer in talking about the postponement of the match, said he had no knowledge that there was a "strike" at first or that the dissatisfaction about the conditions was so general. He also said that inasmuch as there was a big program of events for every day the pasters were remaining on the targets and he felt that an effort should be made to complete the match. When he went to the firing line and saw the conditions under which the men were shooting he at once had the match withdrawn, as it was the only thing to do under the circumstances. We reserve further scores for another week.

In the matches shot on Aug. 30 the weather conditions were fine.

OFF HAND MILITARY MATCH.

Seaman John Kethley, of the U.S. battleship Illinois, won the off hand shooting military match with a remarkable performance, scoring 95 out of a possible 100 points at 200 yards in 20 shots. There were 227 entries in the match, and Kethley was hard pressed by Lieutenant Semon, of Ohio, and Sergeant Emerson, of the same State, who finished with 94 points each, only one point behind the winner. The following are the nine best scores: Seaman J. Kethley, U.S.N., 95; Lieutenant Semon, Ohio, 94; Sergeant Emerson, Ohio, 94; Sergeant Orr, Ohio, 92; Lieutenant Benedict, Ohio, 92; Captain Semon, Ohio, 92; Captain Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., 92; Private Tolson, Minnesota, 92; Lieutenant Van Way, 12th Inf., 91.

CARBINE TEAM MATCH.

In the carbine team match eight teams of citizen troopers entered. The 2d Troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry led at

both ranges beating out the Denver City Troop by one point at 200 and six points at 500 yards. Standing of the eight teams follows:

Names	200	500	Total
2d Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry	145	154	299
Denver City Troop	144	148	292
Squadron A, N.Y., first team	140	147	287
2d Troop, New Jersey	144	143	287
1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry	138	142	280
1st Squadron, Cavalry, Colorado	138	141	279
Squadron A, N.Y., second team	135	136	271
2d Troop New Jersey, second team	132	139	271

REGIMENTAL SKIRMISH TEAM MATCH.

The regimental skirmish team match drew out fifty teams of six men. The teams last to run drew discouraging conditions. The marines, who won the runs in 1904 and 1905, drew the late runs, and the strong 71st New York and Infantry team ran in a bad glare. The match was won by the team from the U.S. Engineers, with the marines second. The aggregate scores of the ten leading teams follow:

First U.S. Engineers, 488; U.S. Marine Corps, second team, 417; 4th Infantry, Ohio, 400; 71st New York, 384; U.S. Marine Corps, first team, 380; U.S. Infantry, second team, 372; U.S. Infantry, first team, 365; 1st Wisconsin, 359; 2d Washington, first team, 357; 1st Illinois, 354.

Lieutenant Mitchell, of the Engineer Corps, joined the team at the request of a telegram, and the Engineers were doubly jubilant over their victory. This run gives the Engineers the first leg on the new trophy, which must be won twice.

BORN.

ROBINSON.—At Pomona, Cal., Aug. 18, 1906, a daughter, Margaret Estelle, to the wife of Edmund C. Robinson, younger son of Col. George F. Robinson, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Robinson.

CARMICHAEL.—At Rowland, N.C., Aug. 30, 1906, to Mrs. Roderick L. Carmichael, wife of Captain Carmichael, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Marion Ireland.

EDWARDS.—At Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 24, 1906, a son, to the wife of Dr. James F. Edwards, formerly assistant surgeon, U.S.A.

EDWARDS.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 22, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and daughter of Major F. B. McCoy, 17th Inf., a daughter, Virginia Lyndley.

JOHNSTON.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 29, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, U.S.N.

MAIGNE.—At Manila, P.I., July 24, 1906, to Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, 7th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Maigne, a daughter.

PAGE.—At Manila, P.I., July 18, 1906, to Mr. William Tracy Page and Mrs. Page, a daughter.

WILSON.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 26, 1906, to Mrs. W. K. Wilson, wife of Lieut. W. K. Wilson, Art. Corps, a son.

MARRIED.

HARPER—HYDE.—On Saturday, Aug. 25, 1906, in the chantry of Grace church, New York, by the Rev. Walter R. Lord, Florence Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde, and sister of 1st Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Art. Corps, to James Philip Harper.

LOOMIS—UDELL.—At Florence, Italy, June 28, 1906, Mr. Elize Himman Loomis and Miss Minerva Udell, sister of Lieut. Fred A. Udell, U.S.M.C., retired.

DIED.

ALGER.—At Ogunquit, Me., on Aug. 18, 1906, Mrs. A. N. Alger, mother of Lieut. James A. Alger, N.S.R.C.S. Funeral from her late residence, 90 Middlesex avenue, Reading, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 21.

BETHELL.—At Denver, Colo., Aug. 19, 1906, Capt. William Decatur Bethell, formerly of the Confederacy, and father-in-law of Mrs. William D. Bethell, jr., of Redlands, Cal., daughter of the late Capt. Charles A. Worden, U.S.A.

CONNER.—At Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 18, 1906, Mrs. John Raymond Conner, sister of 1st Lieut. William S. Wells, jr., 7th U.S. Cav.

COUGHTRY.—Suddenly at Mount Pocono, Pa., William Boyd Coughtry, for many years a member of the 7th N.G.N.Y., and of the Board of Management of the 7th Regiment Veterans, and for some time vice-president of this association (7th Company).

HARRIS.—At Evanston, Ill., Aug. 17, 1906, Rachel A. Harris, mother of the wife of Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th U.S. Cav.

HOWARD.—Thomas Howard, the son of the late Comdr. William Langford Howard, U.S.N., Friday, Aug. 24, 1906, in Brooklyn, New York city.

MAIDHOFF.—At New York city, Aug. 29, 1906, Col. Joachim Maidhoff, an officer of the Civil War and late of the N.G.N.Y.

TILLMAN.—At Columbus, Ga., Col. William Littleton Tillman, uncle of Capt. George P. Heard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and of Mrs. DeLoffre, wife of 1st Lieut. Samuel M. DeLoffre, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

VAN TUYL.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 19, 1906, Dr. William R. Van Tuyl, former surgeon, U.S.V.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., and aide-de-camp to King Edward VII., will accompany the team from the Queen's Westminster Volunteers to New York in September for their match with the team from the 7th Regiment. Colonel Trollope, commanding the Queen's Westminster, expected to accompany them, but found it impossible to do so, and Sir Howard comes in his place. The shield to be competed for in October was presented by Sir Howard and will be brought by him to this country and awarded to the winning team. After the contest in England last year, this famous shield was presented, on July 10, to the winning team of the Queen's Westminster by Field Marshal Earl Roberts at a great banquet tendered to Sir Howard Vincent commemorating his twenty years' service as colonel of that organization.

Adjutant General Hulen, of Texas, has completed the work of making up the rifle team from the Texas National Guard shoot at Sea Girt, N.J. The following is a list of the team: Lieut. Col. O. C. Guessaz, Ord. Dept.; Capt. J. T. Atkinson, 2d Inf.; Sergt. S. B. Ridings, 1st Cav.; Lieut. T. O. Post, 2d Inf.; Sergt. K. W. Reid, 4th Inf.; Sergt. G. T. Dickson, 2d Inf.; Lieut. C. P. Lool, 2d Inf.; Sergt. J. B. Williams, 3d Inf.; Corp'l T. O. Grimes, 2d Inf.; Sergt. S. M. Newton, 2d Inf.; Sergt. J. W. Roddam, 2d Inf.; Pvt. C. G. Duff, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Claude Halton, 2d Inf.

A number of sensational articles have appeared in some of the daily papers in New York city, in which it was stated that members of Co. L, of the 14th N.Y., had signed a petition demanding the resignation of Capt. Charles E. Kimball, the company commandant, on the ground it was alleged that he was interested in gambling. It is almost unnecessary to say that no officers or men signed any petition asking for Captain Kimball's resignation, neither was Colonel Foote in Saratoga. The allegations against Captain Kimball had their origin entirely outside the regiment. Colonel Foote, however, as soon as he learned of the articles assailing Captain Kimball, wrote that officer for an explanation and Captain Kimball in reply states that he will call personally on the Colonel next week when he comes down from Saratoga and will explain. Meanwhile Captain Kimball is quoted as vigorously denying the allegations against him concerning his interest in gambling. He admits he plays poker for a pastime, like many other military men, and states that it is no concern of any person in the regiment.

Capt. Louis Wendel, the popular commander of the 1st Battery, National Guard, N.Y., celebrated his 71 birthday at Fort Wendel on the night of Aug. 28, and also entertained the officers of the battery at an enjoyable dinner. Those present included Lieut. Louis Wendel, jr., and wife and family, Lieut. M. Seyfried, Lieut. H. A. Nickel and wife, and Lieut. E. Hig-

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cox. There was an artistic display of floral tributes sent to the captain, which included a large floral horse shoe, presented by the 1st Battery cadets. The officers surprised the captain by presenting him with an exquisite cane and umbrella with solid gold mountings, suitably inscribed, the two articles being in a pig skin case. Then the captain surprised the party by presenting each woman guest with a solid gold festoon necklace set with sapphires and pearls. After dinner the party adjourned to the dancing pavillion, where the non-coms. of the battery held a highly successful summer night's festival. When the Captain appeared to lead the grand march the band struck up "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and everybody loudly cheered. It was late Wednesday morning before the tired musicians played "Home Sweet Home."

The 9th N.Y., Colonel Morris, is anxious to be increased to a twelve company command. It can readily form the two additional companies necessary, and twelve company rooms were provided when the armory was constructed, so that there is ample room for the two additional units desired. The regiment has some 700 officers and men on its roll and the addition of two companies would, it is believed, prove a great advantage to it.

Capt. Frederick H. Stevenson, R.Q.M. of the 14th N.Y., was on Aug. 29 unanimously elected major, twenty-three officers being present to vote. Captain Stevenson has served continuously in the 14th Regiment since Dec. 13, 1883, when he enlisted in Co. A. He was subsequently promoted to corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant. He was appointed quartermaster sergeant, Jan. 11, 1892, and was elected first lieutenant of Co. D, Dec. 17, 1894. He was appointed battalion quartermaster, Aug. 19, 1895, and regimental quartermaster, July 26, 1897. He has been complimented by the State authorities on his efficiency, and Col. William H. Chapin, inspector, N.G.N.Y., declares that he has no superior. He is personally popular with officers and enlisted men alike, and should make a good battalion commander.

CONNECTICUT.

Colonel Schulze, 2d Conn., in an official order congratulates the regiment upon its recent very successful tour of duty at Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., and conveys his thanks and appreciation for the splendid record made. He says: "Since the reorganization of the National Guard, this regiment has never paraded as many men as at this encampment, 828 men including the Hospital Corps; the largest militia regiment at Mt. Gretna. The commendations received from the higher officers on the good work done by officers and enlisted men during the entire tour of duty were more than gratifying to your commander. You have demonstrated that the regiment is a credit to the State, and deserves praise and commendation. Being brought in close contact with the officers and men of the Regular Army, as you were during the drills and maneuvers, and considering the friendly and unhesitating manner in which the officers of the Regular Army were ready to give you the benefit of their experience, this camp has certainly been the most beneficial ever taken part in by this regiment, and the knowledge thereby gained will surely benefit the regiment in the future. Special mention is hereby made of the efficient work done by Lieut. Charles E. Smith in the performance of his duties as acting regimental commissary, which detail came to him on the last day before the regiment went into camp, when he was entirely unprepared for the work."

GEORGIA.

By the prompt action of Governor Terrell, of Georgia, in ordering out Co. A, 5th Regiment, in command of Captain Palmer, a mob that was searching for the assassin of the Misses Lawrence, at Copen Hill, was prevented from storming the Dekalb County jail at Decatur, six miles from Atlanta. Company A, sixty men strong, boarded a special trolley car and were shipped to the jail to reinforce the deputies of Sheriff Ragan, and two other companies were held in reserve at their armories. Company A reached the jail before the mob which prevented an assault on the jail by the determined men. Prior to the arrival of troops the first detachment of the mob arrived in Decatur, and the sheriff met the men and told them that his wife had heart failure, and if the mob came upon the jail the excitement would kill her. The men halted before causing the death of a white woman, and before reinforcements could come up to ride roughshod over the sheriff, the troops from the city reached the town and were encamped about the jail when the mob came out from the woods, through which they had marched from the Lawrence home. The soldiers remained on guard and with the disappearance of darkness the mob vanished.

VIRGINIA.

Adj. Gen. Charles J. Anderson, of Virginia, has announced the make-up of the State rifle team for the National Competition at Sea Girt, N.J. This will be the first time that Virginia has been represented at the shoot. It was his desire to secure the very best men in the State, but owing to lack of time there was no opportunity for competitive shooting between the men, and the selection of the team was left to the commanders of the various regiments. The following officers and enlisted men will take part in the shoot: Major C. G. Boisseaux, 70th Regiment, team captain; Capt. H. L. Opie, 70th Regiment; Capt. Chas. M. Wallace, 70th Regiment; 1st Lieut. R. E. Norvall, 70th Regiment; 1st Lieut. W. E. Thompson, 70th Regiment; 2d Lieut. C. M. Hardy, 70th Regiment; 2d Lieut. A. A. Bingley, 70th Regiment; 1st Lieut. C. M. Currell, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion; 2d Lieut. T. P. Mahoney, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion; 2d Lieut. C. E. Bowie, 72d Regiment; Sergt. John C. Hutchins, N.C. Staff, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion; Sergt. W. B. Johnson, 70th Regiment; Sergt. Joseph Vorneau, 70th Regiment; Sergt. W. O. Leonard, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion; Sergt. Ernest Butler, 70th Regiment; Sergt. Albert S. Horton, 70th Regiment; Pvt. Charles E. Bowles, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion.

EXCELLENT TARGET SHOOTING.

Co. M (2d Sep. Co.), 3d Bat. N.G.N.Y., completed its work at general small arms practice, Aug. 25, 1906, with a figure of merit of 72.68. Last year this company carried off the State honors with 71.74 to its credit and under most adverse conditions. Wind and weather exerted themselves to discourage enthusiasm; but one hundred per cent. as marksmen and a

combined effort to shoot straight and win out did the business. This year the weather conditions were all that could be asked for, with the exception of a twelve-mile wind, very squally, which would not be content with sticking to one direction. None of the members of the company are phenomenal rifle shots, but many are fair, and the result is good as the figures show. One hundred per cent. qualified as marksmen. In the skirmish run the silhouette target showed thirty-five fives, 216 fours, 108 threes, and 407 twos. Here is a case where a whole company can shoot to hit. Its effective shooting strength is not confined to a dozen men, who are picked and trained each year only to represent the organization in a big match. The successful maintenance of a high standard of shooting in this command is owing to the superb "hang-together" spirit of the men and the persistent effort of Captain Jennings to teach each man to shoot. The men practice faithfully in the armory during the winter months, and in the summer sacrifice many hours of pleasure to go out and practice on the range. The company uses its own reloaded ammunition. The strength of the company is 106 officers and men. Every man practiced on the out-door range during the month preceding general practice, and in this time 11,800 rounds of rifle ammunition were used.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

V. S. B.—Your best plan would be to apply to the Military Secretary of the War Department for a copy of the uniform regulations of the Army, which will give you all the full details relating to uniforms.

X. Y. Z.—The letter to which yours is a reply was published so long ago that it would be necessary to quote too much of it if we published your article.

W. W. H.—You will have to write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information relative to the enlisted men about whom you ask.

SERGEANT OF ENGRS.—A non-commissioned officer under treatment must conform to the regulations and perform such work in the hospital as he is capable of when so ordered.

ASSISTANT SURGEON asks: (1) Can an assistant surgeon, serving in the Philippines, after the expiration of his foreign service tour, get a four months' leave, which is due him, and one month extra (allowed for sea travel), making five months in all, to return home by way of Europe; and will he continue to draw foreign service pay for those five months, until he lands in New York? And should his foreign service expire the first of January would he be allowed to remain in the islands on duty till the first of April so as to make the trip during the pleasant months of travel? (2) Can an assistant surgeon, serving in the Philippines, take a two months' leave, which is due him, and spend the time in Japan without having to make that time up at the expiration of his foreign service tour? Answer: (1) It is the policy of the Surgeon General's office to encourage foreign travel and an assistant surgeon stopping in Europe draws foreign service pay until he lands in New York. The needs of the Service would decide whether an assistant surgeon would be allowed to remain from January to April before starting home. (2) The time spent in Japan would have to be made up.

McC. asks: I originally enlisted in New York, subsequently going out to the Asiatic Station. Having waived all claim, etc., to transportation to the United States, I re-enlisted on the day following my discharge in a Chinese port. To what port in the United States am I, under the recent act granting enlisted men of the Navy four cents per mile, entitled to transportation, New York, or San Francisco? Answer: You are entitled to four cents a mile either to San Francisco or Seattle, whichever is nearer the post where you re-enlisted.

ANXIOUS asks: (1) Can I transfer from the Ordnance Corps to the Hospital Corps? (2) Can I transfer to a certain station in the Hospital Corps provided there is a vacancy at that station? (3) Where would I have to apply for the authority—to the chief surgeon of the department, or the Surgeon General of the Army, or the Surgeon of the post that I want to go to? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Yes, in all probability, if the surgeon of that post approves the transfer. (3) Apply to the post surgeon, who will supply transfer blanks to be filled out.

G. H. asks: (1) Is the Hospital Corps knife considered a side arm, and is it worn with the dress and full dress uniforms? (2) At payment of command the order is, "Uniform, dress, side arms." Is the Hospital Corps required to report with the Hospital Corps knife or would the plain belt be sufficient? Answer: (1) Hospital Corps knife is a tool and is worn only in the field. (2) They do not report with Hospital Corps knife.

CANDIDATE asks: As the orders stand relative to examinations of candidates next December for appointment as 2d lieutenants of the Army, all will be required to take the Artillery examination. Now in case a candidate is working for Cavalry or Infantry, will his standing in the special Artillery examination have any bearing in his case as to assignment to Cavalry or Infantry? In case I made 85 per cent. in general examination and 25 per cent. in special examination, whereas another candidate made 80 per cent. in general examination and 65 per cent. in special examination, which one of us would get a vacancy existing in Infantry? In case special Artillery examination has nothing to do with assignment to Cavalry and Cavalry, where are all obliged to take entire examination? Answer: Candidates will be required to take the Artillery examination, but the grade attained in that will have no effect whatever on their chances for admission to the Infantry and Cavalry. Men who fail in the Artillery examinations but pass the others will have just as good an opportunity for commissions in the Artillery and Cavalry as though they had never taken the Artillery examination, which is given for the purpose of obtaining Artillery officers.

H. E. D.—As to whether an enlisted man in the Army or Navy in active service is entitled to vote depends on the laws of the State. There is no national law governing the matter.

J. G. B.—Apply to Chief of Police, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, as to position on police force there.

PORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 27, 1906.

There has been much talk recently as to the probability of the abandonment of Fort Thomas by the United States Government. This discussion follows the announced intention of the War Department to consolidate smaller posts at some future time, making the brigade posts complete and ample. Officers at Fort Thomas think this will not be effected here for at least one or two years. It is safe to infer that a post so beautifully situated, so new and up-to-date in appointments, so complete, although it is small, and above all so exceptionally healthy, will not be speedily vacated by the Government. If for no other purpose, because of its life giving air it will doubtless be retained for a national hospital or retreat for sick and worn out soldiers. The wonderful curative qualities of the climate and exceptional situation were established when hundreds of sick and dying men were brought here at the close of the Spanish-American War.

Capt. J. S. Switzer, regimental adjutant, has returned to Fort Benjamin Harrison after a week's visit at this post.

The appropriation for the repairs and renovation of the officers' quarters has been received by the Quartermaster's Department, and the work will progress rapidly.

General Prisoner Barrett, who was tried by a G.C.M. here for the alleged forging of the name of a Cavalry officer to two checks, has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Army and to four years' imprisonment in the military prison at Leavenworth. Barrett was an unassigned Cavalry recruit and was on recruiting duty in Central Kentucky.

Capt. J. C. Castner sent out on Monday a circular letter to the farmers from whom the Government leased the land in Pond Creek Valley, notifying them that they must vacate the premises by Oct. 24.



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MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 28, 1906.

So far this rainy season has been quite comfortable to those residing in this part of the Philippines. Since the duplicate typhoons in May last, we have had only moderate rains, often at night, just enough to cool the atmosphere. And with the passing of the cholera scare, which is now decidedly on the wane, just a few scattering cases being reported, all is well and happy.

Comdr. Harry H. Hooley, of the Navy, who had charge of the flotilla that conveyed the drydock George Dewey to the Philippines, is a guest at the Army and Navy Club, and is returning to the United States to-day, via China. On last Sunday quite an excursion of boats was run to Olongapo, to enable the anxious multitude to see the large dock. It is expected that one of the Army transports now lying at anchor in Manila bay will take a run to Olongapo, serving two objects, to test the repairs that have been and are being made on the Meade, McClellan and Kilpatrick, and at the same time afford our Army and civilian folk a much desired opportunity to view the George Dewey.

On July 26, Thursday evening, Governor General H. O. Ide held his regular monthly reception at the Malacanang. The handsome old mansion was all in gala attire. In the receiving line were Governor General Ide, Miss Ide, Mrs. Arthur W. Ferguson, Senator Rosario, Mrs. Raphael Reyes and Mrs. Strong. Major Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., military aide to the Governor General, made the presentations. The Constabulary band of eighty pieces furnished the music and dancing was enjoyed. Our Navy and Army were largely represented among the guests, many coming in from Fort William McKinley. Among those present were Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf.; Major William F. Blauvelt, 16th Inf.; Capt. M. O. Bigelow, 8th Cav.; Mrs. G. E. French, Major G. W. Van Deusen, Field Art.; Mrs. Gurovits, Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., and many more. Miss Weston, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Weston, and Miss Andrews, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, presided in the tea room. Both are great favorites in society here.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, division commander, gave a handsomely appointed lunch for ladies on Thursday of this week at their new quarters, Military Plaza, Malate. The view of Manila bay from the front and west galleries of the General's quarters is most delightful, and on clear days one can easily see over the water to Cavite, eight miles away. It is surprising how beautiful the lawns and vines look on the parade and around the quarters of the houses at Military Plaza, when it seems such a short time ago these houses were completed and the yards looked a perfect wreck. Now there are elegant lawns, walks and roads everywhere, and vines trained to the galleries of all the quarters.

At the Army and Navy Club, on ladies' night last, Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept., gave a dinner of twelve covers, the guest of honor being Col. Abiel L. Smith, chief C.S. on the division staff, and his niece, Miss Kuechele; other guests were Col. William F. Tucker, Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Major and Mrs. George McK. Williamson, Mrs. Sawtelle, Mrs. Gurovits, Mrs. McCarthy, Capt. Arthur W. Morse, Med. Dept., and Miss Gallagher. Another one of the entertainers at the Army and Navy Club on that Wednesday night was Mr. Percy P. McDonnell, a valued member of the Municipal Council of Manila. Mr. McDonnell had at his table Capt. Wade L. Jolly, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Jolly, of Cavite, Miss Ide, Miss Weston, Miss McKinstry, Mrs. Parsons and Capt. Archibald F. Comiskey, 7th Cav., of Fort William McKinley.

Miss Laura McKinstry, sister of Major C. H. McKinstry, C.E., who has been a house guest of Miss Ide's at the Malacanang for several months, left on the last transport for her home in California.

Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav., who has been in command at Jolo, for several months since the departure of Major John Stafford, has taken his departure for his new detail at West Point. Quite a chaffed from the smallest walled city in the world, Jolo, to the Military Academy. Major Scott was a most popular governor of the Moros and it is said that they protested at his leaving the Sulu archipelago.

Surg. and Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, of the Navy, are registered at the Delmonico. Dr. Kindelberger has been assigned as chief surgeon on the Raleigh, and is awaiting orders to start for Chefoo, China, to take medical charge of his boat. The Raleigh is now at Chefoo. Commander Gillmore, U.S.N., had a party of eight with him at the Army and Navy Club for dinner on Wednesday night last. Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., aide to General Weston, had four friends with him for dinner at the club on ladies' night.

Col. John C. Dent, 24th Inf., who is with his regiment at Camp Downs, Leyte, has been transferred to the 14th Infantry and will shortly go to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station. Colonel Dent saw duty in these islands in the early "Days of the Empire," as they are called. Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott Edgerly, who has been in command at Fort William McKinley, has started on a leave which, with Mrs. Edgerly and Captain Comiskey, he will spend in traveling through Japan and China. Friends of Gen. and Mrs. Edgerly are afraid they will return to the home land at the expiration of the leave, and they will be greatly missed here. Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee has gone to take command of the Department of the Visayas, with headquarters at Iloilo, Panay. Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., who has been acting as department commander since the departure of General Buchanan, retired, has made a most excellent record, adding new laurels by his wise management of affairs at Iloilo. Major Alexander N. Stark, Med. Dept., on duty at the division hospital in Manila, is enjoying a short rest at Camp McGrath, Batangas, on Lake Laguna. Col. George Andrews, military secretary of the Philippines, left during the past week on the steamer Rodriguez for Samar, on a tour of inspection of about two weeks.

A detail of officers stationed at Fort William McKinley have reported to Capt. J. K. Thompson, Gen. Staff, at division head-

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quarters, for work in the topographical line. Those assigned were Lieuts. Roger D. Black, Carlos J. Stolbrand and John N. Hodges, C.E., Frederick W. Manley, 13th Inf., Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf., and Joseph A. Atkins, 16th Inf.

At a recent meeting of the Bridge Club at Fort William McKinley, at which Mrs. Faber and Mrs. Kendall were hostesses, the first prize was won by Mrs. Bertram de Lis, consisting of a handsome linen drawn-work luncheon cloth. There was a very large attendance and seven tables filled with interested players. Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Wolf are just back from a pleasant trip in Japan. Mrs. Peters, wife of Commander Peters, of the Navy, has joined the colony of Navy people at Cavite, coming a few days ago on the steamer Changsha. Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan late colonel of the 1st Infantry, was on July 12 announced as post commander of Camp Stotsenburg, the big camp.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., July 24, 1906.

The 3d Cavalry now occupies the old Cavalry post here as before. While these houses are of wood, they are unpainted and unsightly and remind one of an old lumber or mining camp. The Infantry cantonment is to the east of the Cavalry post and is built of nipa. Each barracks accommodates two companies. The kitchens are in rear connected by a covered walk, and the bath houses are in rear of the kitchens. Six barracks in line face west and back of them six face east, and the kitchens and bath houses are between. They are all huddled close together and should a fire break out on a windy day it will go hard with all of them. Still further east of the barracks are the nipa shacks erected for married officers. These are of three rooms, each 12x20, and in rear is the kitchen, store room, servant's bed room and bath room, connected with the main house by a covered passage. These houses cost about \$250 gold each, and as a 2d lieutenant's commutation of quarters for one year amounts to \$288 the Government is saving money on the transaction. Some of the roofs leak like sieves, due to the change of pitch from the roof to the veranda, which is too abrupt. The little beetle which bores into the bamboo is already riddling the framework of these houses and every morning all articles are covered with a fine bamboo meal manufactured over night by this industrious bug, which works while you sleep. Mosquito bars for this reason require a cloth top, to prevent the inhaling of this dust while asleep.

As the post is now built the Infantry cantonment receives the surface drainage of the Cavalry post, and in turn passes it on to the officers shacks, with its own added. At first when the 2d Infantry arrived and went into camp above the Cavalry post there was a great deal of malaria, but this has been practically stopped now by the enforced use of mosquito bars and the prophylactic doses of quinine given twice a week to all.

Baseball is the sole topic of conversation just now. A post league has been organized with teams from the following organizations: 1st Infantry, 2d Infantry, 3d Cavalry, 6th Battalion, Field Art., and Hospital Corps. Each game played is close and exciting and the race promises to be interesting. At present the 3d Cavalry is ahead, with three games won and none lost.

Lieut. Col. C. St. J. Chubb, 2d Inf., has been appointed justice of the peace for this post under Act 1502 of the Philippine Commission. He will have jurisdiction over the offense of selling vino by natives and civilians. Two civilians were recently convicted and sentenced to three months' confinement for this offense. The punishment cannot be too severe, as many men are made insane by drinking this liquor. The price of beer is practically prohibitive, so the soldiers drink vino, which is cheap. On July 14 Pvt. James M. Thomas, Troop D, 14th Cav., arrived in Angeles, near here, on hunting leave. He was armed with a Winchester repeating carbine. He filled up on vino and then proceeded to hold up the town, until the train guard arrived and arrested him. He is now in the guard house here awaiting trial, another vino victim.

The 1st Infantry is now in the midst of target practice. The 2d Infantry completed its firing on July 15. It is proposed to enlarge the range here so that the division competition can be held on it. There is room for a line of sixty targets and a hill forms a natural backdrop.

The married officers are just moving into their quarters. Those of the 2d Infantry had an experience equal to that of the old days out on the frontier. For over two months their families have lived in tents and in spite of the dust at first and the rain later they have managed to get along and get a little pleasure out of life. Their camp in rear of the 3d Cavalry line has been known as "Squaw town" from the first. The rainy season is now on in earnest and they are glad enough to give up tents and move into shacks.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 25, 1906.

Fort Douglas has a deserted air these days, with nearly all the officers at the camp of instruction. Capt. George H. Jamerson has been relieved of duty here and ordered to report as commandant of cadets at the Virginia Polytechnic, Blacksburg, Va. He will leave shortly, accompanied by Mrs. Jamerson, for his new post. Mrs. Perry, wife of Capt. H. R. Perry, will leave within a few days for Logan, where Captain Perry goes to take the place of Capt. H. D. Styer as military instructor. Captain Perry will go there direct after he leaves the military instruction camp at Islay. Mrs. Bubb, wife of Gen. J. W. Bubb, is here on a visit of a few days. Miss Clara Bubb will join her in the week and they will visit Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith for a short time before leaving for Galesburg, Ill. After a visit with friends there they will go on to join General Bubb at Minneapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison have located permanently at No. 10, where they are at home to their friends. They had been visiting Capt. and Mrs. John N. Straat. Captain Kinnison

is in command at the post during the absence of the officers at Islay. Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, who is visiting here from Fort Leavenworth, is receiving a great deal of social attention during her stay. She was the guest of honor at a luncheon given Aug. 25 by Mrs. George H. Smith, formerly Miss Luhn, daughter of Major and Mrs. Gerhard Luke Luhn, of Leavenworth. Mrs. John N. Straat and her guest, Miss Daisy Bolard, of San Francisco, have gone to join the troops and witness the maneuvers at Islay and will not return till the officers come home.

Lieuts. William H. Waldron and Edward Y. Miller have exchanged companies, the former going to Co. K and the latter to Co. G. Capt. and Mrs. Frank D. Ely left Aug. 24 for Denver, where Captain Ely has been detailed as assistant paymaster, with station at Denver. Lieut. and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe have gone to their new post at Fort Leavenworth.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 23, 1906.

Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, who came up to the yard on Wednesday last to act as presiding officer of the court-martial here for the trial of Lieut. Edward H. Dunn, of the receiving-ship Independence, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham during his stay.

On Thursday evening last Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans entertained at dinner in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon. The decorations, which were most effective, were in pink roses, with sprays of ferns. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, and Capt. and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, U.S.M.C.

Asst. Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood's mother and young brother have arrived from the East and will make their home with him at this yard. Civil Engr. James V. Rockwell has arrived from Costa Rica and reported as assistant to the head of the Yards and Docks Department, an assignment which has been vacant since the detachment of Asst. Civil Engr. Frederick H. Cooke, and his departure for the Philippines some months ago. Civil Engineer Rockwell was accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Romero, of Costa Rica, and thereby hangs a bit of romance. The young naval officer, who had been stationed at San Juan since October, 1904, became engaged to Miss Romero some few months ago, but the wedding was not planned for such an early date. When his orders detaching him arrived, however, he was unwilling to come back alone, and the wedding was accordingly celebrated at once. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell are making their home at the New Bernard in Vallejo.

Capt. Lucien Young, who left for Mount Shasta in quest of game some ten days ago, has returned to Vallejo, where he and Mrs. Young are making their home. He reports having had a pleasant time, although deer were scarce. During his absence Comdr. Charles F. Pond was the presiding officer of the general court-martial board. Mrs. Purcell has returned from the East after an absence of several months, necessitated by the serious illness of her mother. Capt. and Mrs. Purcell are again occupying the quarters assigned to them at the barracks shortly after Captain Purcell was ordered to the yard, and which have been occupied during Mrs. Purcell's absence by Lieut. and Mrs. John H. White. Lieut. and Mrs. White have moved to Vallejo, where they have apartments at the New Bernard. Mrs. Cleggett and Miss Kate Cleggett, who have been for several months guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, left last week for their home in Virginia. On the way south they will visit friends at Baltimore. Mrs. Cleggett is Mrs. Rittenhouse's mother.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., and their small son, Arthur MacArthur, third, who have been visiting in San Francisco since their return from the Orient, left Friday last for Santa Barbara, where they will be the guests of Mrs. MacArthur's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla. Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur, sr., with Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., have been spending the week at Del Monte. Miss Laura Farnsworth, well known at Mare Island, where she was a frequent visitor while the Misses Marion and Ruth Brooks were at home, is now at Portland, after a visit of several weeks with friends at Vancouver Barracks. Miss Farnsworth will go shortly to Bremerton, where she will be a guest at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks.

Miss Georgene Sheppard, the fiancée of Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Art. Corps, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given on Wednesday, Aug. 22, by Mrs. Linda Bryan, at her home in San Francisco. Out of compliment to the branch of the Service to which Lieutenant Long belongs, the table decorations were entirely in red, brilliant carnations being used. Covers were laid for Miss Sheppard, Miss Colburne, Mrs. Gaston Ashe, Mrs. Lester Herriek, Mrs. Ynez Shorb White, Mrs. John Bradbury, Mrs. Thomas Benton Danagh, Mrs. Charles S. Fee, Miss Georgis Sheppard, Miss Waters, Miss Breckenfeld, Mrs. Edna Montgomery, Miss Maybelle Toy, and the hostess.

Orders have been issued to make the Yorktown ready for commissioning at once. The vessel has been undergoing repairs here for the past couple of years, the work having been suspended on several occasions to give other vessels the right of way when there seemed more need for them. The orders to prepare the Yorktown for commissioning have come as somewhat of a surprise, as it was not thought that the department had any intention of using her at the present time.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1906.

The order governing the arrangements for the graduation from the Naval Academy of the eighty-six members of the first class who were held over for a special summer course has been issued by Admiral Sands. The diplomas will be delivered by Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, who will arrive on Sept. 12. He will be the only speaker and the exercises will be distinguished by marked simplicity. The final examinations of the members of the graduating class will begin on Sept. 3. It is understood that quite a number of the young men are feeling severely the long continued strain of steady study without the usual summer let-up. This, it is feared, will result in some of them failing to pass successfully the final mental tests.

George L. Dickson, of Mt. Heron, Ill., has been admitted to the Naval Academy, as a midshipman. The new fourth class numbers two hundred and one students. Young Dickson was appointed to the Academy by his brother, Hon. F. S. Dickson, member of Congress.

Superintendent Sands of the Naval Academy has recommended to the Navy Department that Midshipman C. C. Gill be a recipient of a life-saving medal for rescuing Midshipman Claude A. Jones from drowning recently. Gill's home is Junction City, Kas., and Jones comes from Charlestown, W. Va. Midshipman Jones and Midshipman Freilson were capsized while out canoeing, and one of a party of negroes who tried to rescue them was drowned. Gill went to the rescue when Jones was about to sink from exhaustion. In his recommendation to the Department, Admiral Sands says: "I am of the opinion that Midshipman Gill risked his life in rescuing Midshipman Jones, and I take pleasure in recommending him for a life-saving medal or such other reward as the Department may consider proper."

All the vessels of the summer practice cruise fleet which carried the midshipmen on their annual cruise to different points have now returned and the midshipmen, having been given liberty to visit their homes, have left Annapolis under orders to report at the Naval Academy on Sept. 30. The fleet was under command of Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, commandant of midshipmen, and consisted of the Minneapolis (flagship), Denver, Des Moines, Cleveland and Newark and the monitor Florida. The fleet arrived off Annapolis one week ahead of the date set for the termination of the cruise and this will give the five hundred or more midshipmen who went on the cruise an additional week on their leave. For the first time in a number of years not one midshipman lost his leave, in whole or in part, on account of deficiency in his studies or violation of regulations. Frequently thirty or more midshipmen have had their much loved leave cut short. This year other forms of punish-

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ment have been employed when necessary. The health of the midshipmen and others on the cruise has been excellent. The Newark, Florida and Arkansas, which are regularly stationed at the Naval Academy, will remain here for the present, while the other ships will go to different navy yards.

The death of Midshipman Matsukata leaves but one Japanese midshipman in the Academy at present. He is Asahi Kitagaki, of Kyoto, Japan. He is at present a member of the third class, and was a great friend of the dead midshipman, Matsukata. The Japanese Embassy made a request of the State Department at Washington for permission to bury Kingiro Matsukata in the National Cemetery. The State Department referred the request to the War Department, which has control over national cemeteries, but it was found that the law relating to burials at Arlington restricted them to those of soldiers, sailors and members of the Marine Corps, and the permission could not be granted. The remains were taken to Washington for interment in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Congressman George A. Pearce has appointed Edmund P. Duval, of Annapolis, to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Duval is a student at St. John's College, and his work there enables him to enter West Point upon passing the physical examination. Young Duval is a son of the late Edward P. Duval, formerly of Cumberland, Md., and for many years State Librarian. He is one of the best baseball and football players the State has ever produced.

The Navy Department has approved the recommendation of Rear Admiral Sands that the examination of the class of 1905 midshipmen be held Nov. 1. The examinations will take place simultaneously on all stations, beginning at ten o'clock on the morning of the date named.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 27, 1906.

Lieut. George T. Bowman left last Tuesday for duty at Sea Girt, N.J., in connection with the national matches. The Cavalry team, which was here for practice about ten days, left the end of the week, most of them taking in the trip by way of Lake Champlain, Lake George and the Hudson. The team was under the supervision of Major Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav. Miss Carrick and Miss Gleeves, of Boston, arrived Tuesday evening to visit their cousin, Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, and his mother, Mrs. Ridley.

Troop G, 15th Cav., gave a final exhibition drill in the riding hall on Wednesday morning and left Friday at 8 a.m. to march to Sherbrooke, the first camp to be made at Cambridge, a distance of about twenty miles. Lieutenant Van Leer is in command, with Lieut. Victor Foster as lieutenant. The troop will be out till October.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker entertained the whole post with a "Blue Peter" progressive party. Twelve tables were arranged on the veranda at the officers' club rooms, and the place beautifully decorated with golden rod and nasturtiums, while extra electric lighting was placed about in large Japanese lanterns. Miss McGinnis won the first prize, an evening in brown, while Mrs. LeMay carried off the second, a dainty green flower bowl. The consolation, a toy merry-go-round, was awarded to Miss Emily Gayle; Lieutenant Whitside received its companion, a toy automobile. The first gentleman's prize, a bridge set in leather, was won by Lieut. Clifton R. Norton and the second prize, a Japanese ash tray, by Lieut. William H. Clifton. A Dutch supper was served at eleven. On Friday evening an informal box was arranged as a farewell to the visiting officers, the music being ordered from town.

There are now but three officers here on duty, Lieutenant Pickett, Lieutenant Whitside and Captain Kenzie W. Walker, the last in command of the post. Captain Andrews, 15th Cav., visited the post Sunday on his way to join his wife in camp at Grand Isle. Miss Isabelle Hardie has been their guest at Grand Isle for several days. Major Beach, who was temporarily in command here, left last week for Mt. Gretna, having been ordered to join the 15th. His sister is visiting Mrs. Beach here. On Saturday Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Whitman left for a trip to Montreal, Quebec, and the interesting nearby places, expecting to be gone a week or ten days.

A party, including Mrs. Joseph T. Clark, Miss Loughborough, Miss Mary Loughborough, Mrs. LeMay and the children, went over to Ausable Chasm, N.Y., last Thursday. Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst obtained leave from camp to go to a sister in North Carolina who was very ill. Her death has been announced. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt and Mrs. Charles Patterson have joined the colony of post ladies at Mount Gretna. Lieutenant Prentice has joined his new station at Fort Monroe, and Lieutenant Baker follows in a day or two.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 26, 1906.

Mrs. T. J. Rodgers, of the Infantry garrison, entertained at dinner on Thursday evening.

Mary Follinsbee, the ten-year-old daughter of Sergeant Follinsbee, of the Artillery, met with a painful accident Thursday afternoon. While mounting her horse the animal became unmanageable, throwing the child and kicking her. The surgeon has pronounced her injuries of a serious nature.

Miss Law, of Honolulu, who has been the guest of Miss Rose Vennemann, left last Thursday for the East, where she will attend school. Capt. Jens Bugge, who has resigned as adjutant of the 28th Infantry and will leave shortly for Fort Leavenworth, is spending a few days here preparatory to leaving for his new station. Capt. Thomas A. Pearce is temporarily filling the office of regimental adjutant. Contract Surg. Charles J. Long is spending his ten days' leave at his home. Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., has been compelled to return from the maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison on account of ill health.

Lieut. Elvid Hunt, of the Infantry garrison, returned on Friday from a visit with Lieutenant Hunt at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and is the guest of Mrs. T. J. Rodgers. Mrs. Hall, of Knoxville, Tenn., has been the guest of her son, Lieut. A. M. Hall, 28th Inf., at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, who left the garrison recently, sailed Aug. 15, on the transport Logan for the Philippines.

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BRITISH NAVAL MANEUVERS.

The naval correspondent of the London Times, in a review of this year's extensive maneuvers of the British navy, says:

"Whether the operations as a whole can be considered as representing the course of actual war may be questioned. What we may say with certainty is that command of the sea is the condition fundamentally necessary for the protection of commerce; the maneuvers demonstrated this once again; and we may say with little less certainty that in the initial stages of hostilities with a great naval Power British commerce may be subjected to very considerable danger during the period in which an enemy's battle fleet is contesting with us the command of the sea, and before our own superior fleet has established that command on our side. It is less evident that the predominant sea power will ultimately and within a comparatively brief period enforce such control of sea communications as to give the necessary security to merchant vessels, and, indeed, to drive commerce destroyers from the sea.

"Nothing has been quite so remarkable in the course of the maneuvers as the admirable results that have been attained by the use of wireless telegraphy. The system is not yet perfect, and there have been mistakes and misunderstandings, though not in any important particular; but the Red commander-in-chief, and I am sure his Blue adversary, have been able to co-ordinate, control and direct their forces with a success that would have been impossible a very few years ago. In the Red fleet I believe the maximum range of wireless signaling has been about 200 miles; but by a system of linking vessels the distance can be very greatly extended, and in favorable circumstances the range of 200 miles has been largely exceeded. Progress will not be arrested, and, although it may never be possible to do between ship and ship what is now done between the shore and the ship, we seem to be on the eve of a great development. It may not be generally known that messages from Poldhu are now received with accuracy by warships in the Grand Harbor at Malta.

"Another point which the maneuvers have placed in a new light is the vast importance of speed and steaming power. Whatever success Sir William May attained in his singular raid was attained by the possession of both. The very marrow of success in a great fleet, be it of battleships or cruisers, is ability to keep the seas, and hence the importance of large coal capacity, and with it of economy of coal, cannot be exaggerated."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

London advices announce that the trials of the new first class battleship Africa, of 16,350 tons, recently completed for the British navy, have been suspended because of the discovery of serious defects in the vessel. This, the despatches continue, is the latest misadventure in a run of extraordinary ill-luck which has been attending the British navy during the last few months. Besides the Africa no less than seven battleships have been placed out of action within a few months. Of these the Montagu was wrecked on Lundy Island, and is no better than scrap iron, the Admiralty having abandoned her. The others are the Duncan, which touched a rock while endeavoring to float the Montagu, and which is now docked at Portsmouth; the Hindustan, which was badly strained while docking at Gibraltar, and was brought home for repairs; the Dominion, which sustained damage while on her way to Quebec, and which is reported to be leaking; the Ramillies, rammed by the Resolution during the maneuvers; the Prince of Wales, brought home from the Mediterranean because her engines were disabled; the Renown, partially disarmed and converted into a yacht, and the armored cruiser Good Hope, which struck a reef during the maneuvers, the repairs on which are about completed. Now that efforts to save the Montagu have been abandoned, officers of the navy have suggested that before selling her to wreckers the vessel be used as a target, in order to study the effect of high-explosive projectiles on modern armor. Our English contemporary, the Portsmouth Telegraph, cordially approves this suggestion and adds: "It is now six years since the old Belleisle was fired into, and in the meantime vast improvements have taken place, both in armor and guns. In experimenting with the Belleisle only the old type of wrought-iron armor was attacked, whereas the Montagu's armor is the most modern, and her six-inch plates give as much protection as the fifteen inches of wrought-iron. The effect of high explosive shell-fire and armor-piercing projectiles would be well worth testing on the latest type of armor-plates fitted on a ship. Nor would the experiment be an expensive one, for after the trials the ship would still fetch almost as much, as old material."

Despatches from Milan to the London Daily News state that battleship armor-plate supplied by the Bethlehem Steel Company of a thickness of 153 millimeters to

the Italian government has been tested at the Spezzia arsenal. Eight shots from a six-inch gun loaded with Krupp projectiles and Heldschultz powder were fired at the plate. Two of the shots perforated the plate. The other six projectiles broke on impact. The tests were secret, only high naval officials and technical advisers being present. The present plate is said to be identical with that furnished for the American battleship Connecticut. The object of the tests was to ascertain whether suitable armor-plate could be obtained from a foreign source and thus break up the present monopoly of the Italian steel trust.

With a view to testing the advantage of steam superheating, it was decided to fit a proportion of the boilers of the new battleship Britannia with superheaters. An analysis of the result of the trials, which have just been concluded, indicates that at one-fifth power there is a reduction in the coal consumption equal to fifteen per cent.

General André, the retired chief of the French War Department, has obliged his enemies by writing a book, and the result has been declarations by General Brugère and others that what he says is absolutely contrary to the fact and general unpleasantness. The Echo de l'Armée says that General André's revelations obtained a veritable *succès de fou rire*. If it was true that ridiculous kills, General André would have been dead long ago. For a soldier it must be more tolerable to be shot at than to be laughed at, especially where the shooting is after the usual order of a French duel.

A writer in the Daily Telegraph waxes enthusiastic over the present-day training of the British infantry soldier at Aldershot. "What I wrote and hoped for, years ago, in the Sudan and South Africa, has come to pass," he says, "and Tommy Atkins now does all the work which they used to sit and wait for the Royal Engineers to execute. Mr. Atkins is now his own constructor of field-works, rifle-pits, shelter-trench, gun defenses, and so forth. The engineers are only called in when there is something out of the common to be constructed—a bridge or a big fort. That is an immense gain in efficiency, and adds to the man's interest in his calling. * * * They are experimenting with new and better trenching tools for his use, and Tommy is also being taught how to fell a tree like an American backwoodsman."

A correspondent of The Engineer says: "We will take the indicated horse-power of the engines as 100. The brake horse-power at the thrust block is probably about eighty-five, or possibly as much as ninety. Then there is the loss in the thrust block and shafting, which we may put at ten per cent. of the indicated horse-power, leaving from seventy-five to eighty per cent. as brake horse-power at the propeller. But the propeller is a fluid-momentum engine, and, even when working without friction and eddy losses, must throw some kinetic energy into the ship's wake. Putting this at eight per cent. of the brake horse-power at the propeller—equal to about seventeen per cent. of slip—or about ten per cent. of the indicated horse-power of the engines, and our losses already amount to from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of the indicated horse-power. Now we must take into account the friction of the propeller—a calculable quantity—which we will put at eight per cent. of the indicated horse-power. Our losses are now thirty-eight or forty-three per cent., and we have still to consider the eddy losses at the propeller due to parting and closing the water about it, and to incorrect blade shapes—which includes cavitation loss. Putting this loss at another eight per cent., and the total lost power is from forty-six to fifty-one per cent. of the indicated horse-power of the engines. I do not think that all these losses are beyond hope of reduction—the steam turbine has, I believe, reduced the shafting and engine losses, although increasing the propeller losses—but there is certainly nothing inexplicable about them."

Until comparatively recent times the better quality of gun barrels made in Belgium were manufactured from Damascus steel, but of late years many barrels have been made, both by machinery and hand, of a special steel, which is now recognized as presenting great power of resistance.

After experimenting for several years a Hungarian chemist has succeeded in producing optical lenses by a simple and cheap process which can be manufactured in sizes about three times as large as the largest homogeneous glass lens heretofore made. According to a description in the Engineering News, it consists of a fluid substance enclosed between two hard glass surfaces similar to watch crystals, the refractive power and other properties of the glass being so chosen that the two surfaces serve not only to hold the fluid but also combine with it to overcome such defects as are scarcely to be avoided in ordinary lenses. As the fluid is hermetically sealed within its enclosed space it cannot change in quality or quantity, and since it has the same coefficient of expansion as the glass there is no danger of breaking the glass surfaces.

It is announced that by order of the British Admiralty the cadets at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, are now instructed in dancing, the lessons occupying twenty minutes each evening and forty minutes on Saturdays. It is said that it is for no thought of pleasure to the cadets that they are being introduced to the Terpsichorean art, but that it is anticipated to vastly improve their carriage, contribute to their health, and make their bearing more graceful than it otherwise would be. The same announcement is responsible for the statement that it is expected that shortly the army cadets will have similar instruction, and it is explained that dancing forms a regular feature in the education of the U.S. Army cadets at West Point.

Concerning what is known in England as the Spectators' Experimental Company, Colonel Pollock, who commands it, writes: "It is my intention to prove the truth of two assertions repeatedly made by me in various newspapers and magazines, namely, (1) That the tactical deficiencies of the British regular army are not due to the idleness or incapacity of the regimental officers, nor to any ineptitude on the part of the men, but solely to the fact that battalion and company commanders are not allowed the necessary opportunities to impart instruction, and, by so doing, to acquire proficiency as leaders in war. Officers cannot train men whom they are seldom permitted even to see. If we want a properly trained army, the regimental officers must be allowed to do their own work in their own way, and be judged by results. Such has not been the case in the British army since the days when the drill of the barrack-square represented also the tactical evolutions of the battlefield. (2) That it is perfectly feasible to train raw recruits in six months up to a standard of efficiency exceeding that now attained in as many or more years by any regular infantry now serving in the United Kingdom, provided that the officer conducting the training is conceded a free hand. Assuming the success of the experiment which I am about to conduct, it will have been made manifest that the militia can be

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rendered capable of furnishing an efficient national army of reserve. It is notorious that men who have permanent employments cannot in existing conditions afford to join the militia, because of the comparatively long annual trainings; but plenty of lads of seventeen or eighteen years of age before settling down to their work could and would readily enough consent to undergo six months' training as recruits, and to serve subsequently under a system analogous to that now prevailing in the volunteer force."

To the inquiry, which is heard in Europe with increasing frequency, as to why Germany, with a comparatively short reach of coast line and but little more than 200,000 square miles of territory to defend, should require the great navy which she is now engaged in building, a particularly sane and instructive reply is made by the German Navy League which, with its more than one million members, stands shoulder to shoulder with the Emperor in advocating the steady increase of the national fleet. The following extracts from this reply give a definite notion of what is held to be the real purpose of German naval policy: "Germany has the fastest steamships afloat, and her mercantile marine is second only to that of England. It is natural, therefore, that the Kaiser and the Navy League should wish to be behind their tradesmen with a navy. Quite one-third of German raw foodstuffs come from abroad, and about seventy-five per cent. of Germany's foreign trade is at the present day sea-borne. If the increasing population which Germany is every year less able to feed and employ is not to emigrate and so become lost to the country land must be found for Germans to settle on, and a navy must be built to protect them. Had the vast sums which it is calculated the six or seven million emigrant Germans have cost their country been laid out years ago in acquiring colonies and in building a fleet these emigrants would now be German subjects."

The Trinity House authorities, says Cassier's Magazine, have now completed the equipment of all the light-houses under their charge with the Kitson system of petroleum incandescent lighting. The intensity of the new Kitson lamps may be judged from the fact that with the prismatic reflectors the light emitted measures from 200,000 candle-power up to 500,000 candle-power. Several of the foreign lighthouses have also been equipped with the same system.

The Vienna correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes: "Based upon the lessons gained from the experiences of the Russo-Japanese War, this year's Austrian naval maneuvers at Pola promise to be exceptionally interesting. Captive balloons will be brought into service. During the first half of the maneuvers the military ballooning department will be at the service of the land forces. Later on the balloon force will be transferred to the fleet, and experiments will be made with a captive balloon sent up from a warship."

When two new stations at Father Point and Seven Islands are completed by the Canadian Government there will be a continuous Marconi system from Quebec right up to Labrador on the one side and to Cape Race on the other.

In accordance with an order of the British Army Council officers and warrant officers will wear uniform in camp and quarters while on duty, other ranks at all times; but it is left to the discretion of generals commanding to permit plain clothes to be worn for purposes of recreation. Permission to dress in plain clothes when on furlough or pass may be given by commanding officers to non-commissioned officers and men of good character. Warrant and non-commissioned officers not below the rank of sergeant may keep plain clothes in barrack rooms. Railway companies make the wearing of uniform a condition upon which cheap tickets are issued to soldiers proceeding on pass or furlough.

The British Admiralty have decided to issue to each ship having a complement of 300 or upward a magic-lantern, for the purpose of illustrating lectures of an instructive and entertaining character that may be delivered by the officers.

The cruiser Venus, belonging to the Mediterranean Fleet, in the gunlayers' tests among the vessels on her station registered 78 hits out of 96 rounds with her 6-inch guns. Of the other vessels on the station the Vulcan registered 57 hits with 70 rounds, while the Barham made 42 hits out of 58 rounds. With one of her 4.7 guns she made 11 hits with the same number of rounds.

The method adopted by a circus manager to get his horses on board ship may be worth noting. A big, strongly-framed mirror, mounted on wheels, is placed on deck, and at the end of the gangway. The leading horse is led to a position facing this, and, seeing his own reflection in the mirror, he thinks there is a horse already on board, and so feels no hesitation in "joining" it, and the other horses follow him.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note: In the table as given below the small letter or letters in brackets following an organization refer to the footnotes, which show its temporary station during the summer maneuvers, with the exception of the 15 per cent. of each command left at the permanent station for garrison duty.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., will command on Sept. 16, 1906. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C. (a, Hqrs. and 2 companies; g, 2 companies); A and B, Manila, P.I.; C (b) and D (b), Fort Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (all c).

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A (a, half company; g, half company), Washington Bks., D.C.; B (b), Presidio S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A (a full company), Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G (a, half company; g, half company), Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and M (b), I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav. (b, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; c, 1 squadron; d, 1 squadron)—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Cav. (e, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; f, 6 troops)—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav. (f, Hqrs. and 10 troops)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 9th Cav. (c, Hqrs. and 2 squadrons)—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson, Bks., Mo.
- 10th Cav. (f, Hqrs. and 10 troops)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

- 11th Cav. (c)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
- 12th Cav. (g)—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav. (a, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; c, 2 squadrons)—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
- 14th Cav. (b, Hqrs. and 6 troops)—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; F, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.
- 15th Cav. (a, except 1 troop)—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1st (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 16th (c). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d (f). Ft. Riley, Kas. | 17th (b). Vancouver Bks. |
| 3d (g). Ft. Myer, Va. | 18th (b). Vancouver Bks. |
| 4th (g). Ft. Myer, Va. | 19th (f). Ft. Russell, Wyo. |
| 5th (a). Manila, P.I. | 20th (f). Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 6th (c). Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 21st (d). Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 7th (f). Ft. Riley, Kas. | 22d (f). Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 8th (b). Manila, P.I. | 23d (a). Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 9th (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 24th (b). Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th (c). Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 25th (a). Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 11th (c). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. | 26th (a). Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 12th (f). Ft. Russell, Wyo. | 27th (a). Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 13th (a). Manila, P.I. | 28th (a). Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 14th (d). Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | 29th (c). Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th (e). Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th (c). Ft. Snelling, Minn. |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1st. Ft. Desoto, Fla. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 64th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 75th. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. | 83d. Ft. Revore, Mass. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 38th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 105th. Presidio S.F., Cal. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 111th. Ft. Deade, Fla. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Mott, N.J. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Mott, N.J. | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Mott, N.J. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. |
| | 125th. Ft. Michie, N.Y. |
| | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Inf. (b)—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

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- 4th Inf. (d, Hqrs. and 2 battalions)—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
- 5th Inf. (a)—Hqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 7th Inf. (b)—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
- 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
- 10th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honoluli, H. I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
- 11th Inf. (f)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
- 12th Inf. (a)—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
- 13th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 14th Inf. (b)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
- 15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 17th Inf. (g)—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf. (c)—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 20th Inf. (b)—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.
- 21st Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 22d Inf. (b)—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
- 23d Inf. (a)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; J, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
- 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
- 25th Inf. (e)—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
- 26th Inf. (c)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; H, Ft. Brown, Texas.
- 27th Inf. (d)—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
- 28th Inf. (d, Hqrs. and 2 companies; f, 2 companies)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
- 29th Inf. (f)—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
- 30th Inf. (c)—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

REFERENCES.

- (Names of officer commanding each camp is given.)
- At Mount Gretna, Pa. Major Gen. F. D. Grant.
 - At American Lake, Wash. Brig. Gen. Fred. Funston.
 - At Fort Riley, Kas. Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint.
 - At Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter.
 - At camp near Austin, Tex. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey.
 - At camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams.
 - At camp near Chickamauga Park, Ga. Brig. Gen. J. W. Bubb.

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GENERAL DEPOT OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., August 27, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until two p.m., October 11, 1906, and then opened, for constructing, plumbing, drainage, gas-piping, heating and ventilation, electric conduits and wiring system, electric elevator plant, and vacuum cleaning system, of building for the Walter Reed Army General Hospital, Army Hospital Grounds, Washington, D.C. Information can be obtained by applying here or to Depot Quartermasters at New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Constructing, etc., Army General Hospital, Washington, D.C." and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Q.M., Washington, D.C.

THEN THEY UNDERSTOOD.

The Earl of Wemyss celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday last Saturday. He was born before Queen Victoria, yet he found himself on such good terms with life that he married a second wife the year before her majesty's death. Whatever Lord Wemyss tackles he tackles energetically, and it is to his perennial enthusiasm that the volunteer army has outlived its early fame as "Saturday to Monday soldiers" and become something well worth a possible invader reckoning with. For fifty years he has been a volunteer, and he can remember days when drill was not what it should have been. Once he was taking the corps he commanded up Fleet street, and presently gave the order, "Right wheel!" The volunteers did not understand, and began to get into a rare tangle. In another second Lord Wemyss saw the corps would be in a hopeless wreck, so metaphorically throwing his drillbook to the four winds, he roared out, "Damn it all, turn up Fetter Lane!" The situation was saved.—Black and White.

A NAIVE PRAYER.

Just before the indecisive battle of Monmouth, in the Revolutionary War, a brigade chaplain in Washington's army is said to have offered up this unique prayer: "O Lord of Hosts, lead forth thy servants of the American Army to battle and give them the victory; or, if this be not according to thy sovereign will, then we pray thee stand neutral and let flesh and blood decide the issue."—Woman's Home Companion.

The following facts in regard to the pay of the American Regular as compared with that of the Canadian soldier are noted in a letter to the New York Sun by a veteran, "Seven Years in the U.S. Army," who writes from New Rochelle, N.Y. When an American soldier first enlists he receives the sum of \$13 a month, while the Canadian soldier receives \$15 during his period of enlistment. A corporal in the U.S. Service receives \$15 a month during his first year, while a Canadian corporal receives \$24 a month; the American corporal receives \$20 a month during his sixth year, while the Canadian of the same rank receives \$31.50 during his sixth year. An American soldier has to re-enlist within three months of his discharge to receive continuous service pay, while a Canadian soldier can stay out one year and then get his continuous service pay; also, if he stays out more than a year he can apply for continuous service pay after having served for some time without trials. As a

rule, the United States soldier has better quarters, but the Canadian rations compare favorably with ours; in fact, the Canadians receive some components that our men do not get, butter being one of them. The Canadian soldier receives his pay once a week, while an American soldier has to wait a month for his pay. All the figures given in regard to the Canadian service are taken from their official book of recruiting information, and the figures as to the United States Service are stated to be learned by experience.

Apropos of the recent André-Négrier duel, the Paris Figaro sought the views of a man who had the reputation of an expert on the field of honor. He at once began to rail at duels with pistols. He could not bear even to speak of them. The fact was that he had once himself, at an encounter of that kind, received a ball in the shoulder.

"Then you disapprove of them simply because you were defeated?"

"Why, I was not defeated."

"What?"

"No; I was a second! You may well believe that I promised myself never to mix again in affairs of that sort. However, one day I had to accompany a friend on the field. He had asked it of me as a personal favor; I could not refuse. But I insisted upon one condition."

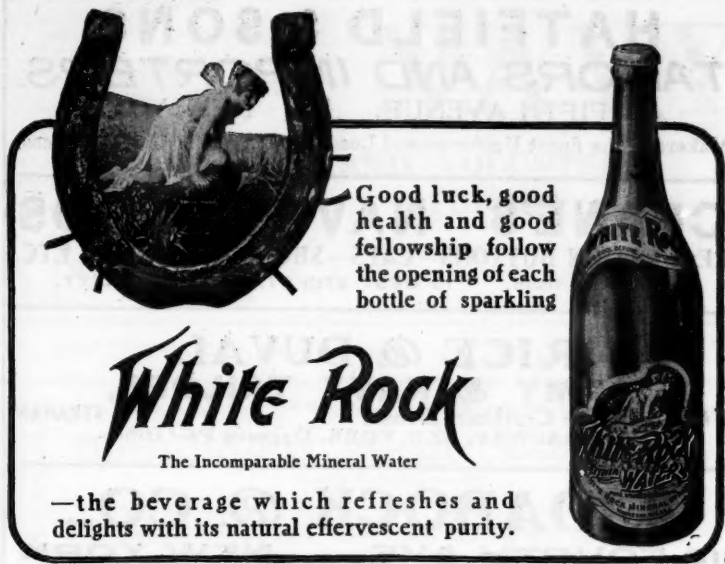
"What was that?"

"That I should climb a tree during the firing."

"A good scheme."

"You think so? Well, I was wounded again; my friend fired in the air!"

A correspondent of the Scientific American reports that a shark thirty-two feet long was captured in San Pedro Bay, California, by two Italian fishermen who found it entangled in their net. The net he speedily tore into strips, but in the giant creature's efforts to escape the strings and ropes were wound many times around its gills, and the shark was held a fast prisoner. Despite its long and frantic struggles for freedom, the shark was finally strangled and killed with harpoons. The struggle lasted for more than an hour. The monster's stomach was found full of fish. It was engaged in robbing the net when it became entangled. So far as here known, the largest shark yet caught was twenty-two feet long—ten feet shorter than the San Pedro Bay monster. In capturing the latter the two fishermen had many narrow escapes from being snapped up by the creature. It made a long, savage and desperate struggle for its life. The shark was skinned and stuffed and has been placed on exhibition. Efforts, it is understood, are being made by the Smithsonian Institution to



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secure this splendid specimen of the shark family.

The 220-yard straightaway race is a standard at all athletic meets. But a 220-yard straightaway run throughout under the roof of a single building is something new. Such a race has been decided at the Remington typewriter factory at Ilion in connection with the annual athletic sports of Remington factory employees. The race was for a gold medal presented by one of the officers of the company and was run in heats in the center aisle of the fourth floor of the main building of the factory. As this building is 800 feet long, there was plenty of room for the 220-yard straightaway course, with more room to spare. The final heat was won by Paul J. Riedorf—time, 24 sec. This race will hereafter be an annual feature, and each year a gold medal will be presented to the victor.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted Aug. 21: Firearm, J. J. Murphy; firearm, T. C. Johnson; firearm, automatic recoil-operative, W. H. Knowles; firearm magazine, C. G. Anderson; guns, mechanism for ex-

tracting and ejecting spent cartridge-cases in recoil, J. T. S. Schouboe; ship-coaling apparatus, W. A. Collins; telescope for submarine and submersible boats, E. Neumayer and H. Jacob.

The negotiations between Great Britain and China regarding the construction of a railway from Burma to China are nearing completion, says the Central News. The first section from Bhamo to Teng-yuen will be a joint Anglo-Chinese undertaking. The second section, carrying the line to Yun-an-fu, will be entirely Chinese. It is understood that China is also arranging to purchase the French Yunnan Railway.

For the new explosive called "Azite" it is claimed (1) that the muzzle velocity is increased by some 400 feet per second, (2) the trajectory is lower, (3) the pressure on the barrel is reduced, (4) erosion and corrosion are greatly diminished, and the life of the weapon, be it rifle or heavy gun, is increased.

The Japanese Admiral Shimamura gave out a fresh definition of war when recently visiting Australia. "Peace maneuvers plus the killing" does very well.—Springfield Republican.

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